The People's Home Journal

Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries Campaigns 1917-1925

Edited by Peter W. Oehlkers

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The People's Home Journal Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries Campaigns (1917-1925)

For seven years (1917-1923), popular monthly rural magazine, *The People's Home Journal*, sponsored an annual bird sanctuary campaign. Devised by noted children's author, Thornton W. Burgess, and managed in collaboration with leading conservationist, William T. Hornaday, the campaign had readers compete to collect pledges from landowners to prohibit hunting on their properties. By the end of the campaign over 5 million acres in the United States and Canada had been pledged.

Introduction.

In June 1917, soon after America's entry into World War I, The People's Home Journal (circ. 900,000) announced an opportunity for its young readers to "take part" in a "great work." Under the banner of the Green Meadow Club (Thornton W. Burgess's monthly children's page), readers would compete to create bird sanctuaries, with prizes of cash and books awaiting the readers amassing the greatest numbers of sanctuaries and the greatest total sanctuary acreage. The Journal framed this competition explicitly in terms of patriotism. Tying itself to the aims of Herbert Hoover's Food Administration, the Journal argued that the protection of birds would reduce the harm to America's farms from insects and weeds, protecting the resources that would win the war. Exceeding its goal of 100,000 acres by the contest's end in September 1917, successfully soliciting an endorsement from Herbert Hoover himself, and attracting the participation of William T. Hornaday (who would eventually take over the campaign) the Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary campaign would be renewed annually for the next six years.

Apart from contemporary write-ups of the campaign by Hornaday (1920, 1931) and Journal editor Moody B. Gates (1919) as well as a brief account by Burgess (1960) in his memoirs, this campaign is nowhere to be found in histories of bird protection and environmental communication. This is despite accolades from conservationists, politicians, and government officials during its run.

The Origins of the Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary Campaign.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were crucial ones in the history of bird protection in the United States (see Graham, 1992; Weidensaul, 2007). Motivated at least in part by the depredations of the plumage trade, The National Association of Audubon Societies, established in 1899, helped bring about the creation of the U.S national refuge system (Brinkley, 2009), spread model bird protection laws on a state-by-state basis, and leveraged a burgeoning enthusiasm for "Nature Study" (Armitage, 2009) to promote education about birds among school children. Meanwhile, sporting organizations, such as the Boone and Crockett Club (Phillipon, 2005), concerned about the decline of game birds, lobbied for the reform of hunting regulations, and the U.S Agriculture Department, through the office of the U.S Biological Survey, aggressively promoted the value of insectivorous and weed seed-eating birds to the agricultural industry. By 1913, the Weeks-McLean Act, which provided broad national protection for non-game birds, and some (if more limited) protection for game birds, was signed into law.

Popular sentiment in support of bird protection was also on the upswing. "Bird Day," first held in the 1890s, was by the mid 1910s officially recognized and celebrated by states across the country (Armitage, 2009). Local bird clubs could be found throughout communities in the U.S. and there was a move toward establishment of bird sanctuaries during this period. The basic model, inspired by the example of Baron Von Berlepsch of Thuringia (Hiesemann, 1908) combined hunting bans (except in the case of "pests") with a commitment to feed and house resident birds. The earliest such bird sanctuary in the United States was founded to great publicity in 1913 in Meriden, NH; Mabel Osgood Wright's Fairfield CT sanctuary, Birdcraft, was opened the following year, though she had been advocating "song bird reservations" in the pages of Bird-Lore for at least a decade (Phillipon, 2005).

The Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary Campaign, thus, took place while there was a great deal of national public support (though this was likely polarized regionally) for the rights of "citizen bird" (Wright, 1897) and some initial national legislation providing for their protection. The matter of national bird protection, however, was not settled. The Weeks-McLean Act was subject to a significant challenge on Constitutional grounds (did the U.S. government have the right to supersede state-level hunting laws) and prominent conservationists, particularly William T. Hornaday (1913), believed that game birds remained grievously under-protected.

The People's Home Journal was a general interest monthly magazine targeted to rural families and published by F. M. Lupton Publishing Company from 1886 to 1929. For much of its existence it was available by subscription only. By the time of the Bird Sanctuary campaigns, the publisher used the circulation figure "over 900,000" as boilerplate. (This is in the early days of circulation auditing, so it is unknown what the real circulation was.) In short, it was a significant and well-known publication, especially among farm families.

Like many magazines during the "Progressive Era," The People's Home Journal promoted a variety of social causes. Its "Sunshine Club," for example, prompted readers to aid cripples and shut-ins. Before the Bird Sanctuary campaigns, however, its most successful effort was probably the "Little Gardens" campaign, in which readers were encouraged to cultivate household gardens. (During WWI, this would be rolled into the national "War Gardens" crusade (The People's Home Journal, 1918).)

In 1913, the magazine arranged for Thornton W. Burgess, just gaining notoriety as an author of children's animal stories, to provide a monthly feature story and manage an animal-oriented essay contest. The "Green Meadow Club" page, with a story by Burgess and an illustration by Harrison Cady would be a mainstay of the magazine until its final days of publication.

Children could join the Green Meadow Club by mailing in the following pledge:

> I promise to learn all I can about the little wild people about me; to try to make them my friends; never to believe ill of them until I am sure of it; never to harm or frighten them needlessly, to do all I can to protect our song and insectivorous birds; to be gentle and merciful to all animals.

Burgess's stated goal, which would attract thousands of young members, was to create "the greatest organization in the world for the protection of our birds and animals." (Burgess would use similar language in the formation of the newspaper-based "Bedtime Story Club" in 1915.)

A review of The People's Home Journal during the Green Meadow Club era reveals, apart from that page, no special interest in birds, or any conservation issues, until an editorial, probably written by Moody B. Gates, in August 1916. Titled, "We approach the Anniversary," it called for a change in human relationships with birds. While it noted some progress— "people hunt birds with field glass and camera now" —it decried the fact that "in the minds of many, the impression still obtains that the chief end of a bird is to be shot." A chief reference was Longfellow's fictional 1863 poem, "Birds of Killingworth," in which "man's inhumanity to the birds reacted in his own undoing." While the main line of argument was economic: "Spitted, they furnish him a momentary physical satisfaction but flitting on branch or twig or meadow they serve him instantly and increasingly," the editorial writer also noted the growth of a "kind of moral consciousness in relation to the birds' right to live." In conclusion, "the birds need all the protection, legal, moral, educational, that can be given them."

The issue of bird protection was by no means a new one for a monthly magazine to pursue. The utilitarian argument could be seen in farm publications as early as the 1820s. The rise of economic ornithology and practical entomology provided support for the notion that birds are a "farmer's best friend," and this became an official position of the U.S. Biological Survey by the turn of the century. Children's magazine, St. Nicholas, promoted a short-lived but very popular club in the 1870s called the "Army of Bird Defenders. By 1899, with the publication of Bird-Lore, the issue of bird protection had acquired its own monthly magazine. Indeed, the People's Home Journal may be seen as coming relatively late to this issue. Farm Journal, a monthly magazine (and People's Home Journal competitor) published in Philadelphia, had been sponsoring its "Liberty Bell Bird Club" since 1913 and by 1916 had attracted hundreds of thousands of members.

By 1916 the most significant U.S. national legislation for the protection of birds was also underway. The Weeks McLean-Act, which provided broad national protection for non-game birds, and some (if more limited) protection for game birds, was signed into law in 1913 and then re-worked into a treaty with Great Britain in 1918 when it became clear it would otherwise fail on Constitutional grounds. It is useful to note that The Migratory Bird Treaty Act would survive a Constitutional challenge in 1920 largely on the grounds that the defense of insectivorous birds was in the best interest of the nation's farmers. This was, in short, an era in which the issue of bird protection was at the forefront of the national political agenda.

The Journal introduced its bird sanctuary campaign in the June 1917 edition, with a large headline, "Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries: An Unusual Opportunity for YOU to Take Part in a Great Work." While the U.S. Government, the Audubon Society, and "a few broad-minded individuals" had already established sanctuaries to prevent the extermination of some species of bird and animals, they were insufficient to protect the "great majority," especially Bob White and grouse species. Thus, the campaign called on Green Meadow Club members, (already pledged

to “protect our song and insectivorous birds,”) to establish “one or more sanctuaries for the birds.” Unlike the prevailing public model of bird sanctuary, these would be private sanctuaries. It would be easy: “All you have to do is get some one who owns a piece of land which birds frequent to agree to neither hunt the birds thereon nor allow anyone else to hunt there. Then do everything possible to protect the birds and encourage them to make their homes there.” A single acre would count as a sanctuary: readers on farms were coaxed to ask their fathers to make the farmland into a sanctuary; readers in villages, especially those summering in the country, were to ask owners of farms, but also woodlots and private estates, to establish sanctuaries.

The primary reason motivating these sanctuaries was the well-established economic ornithology argument for insect control. Insects caused hundreds of millions of dollars of damage a year to farmers and fruit-growers and birds were the greatest check to the increase of insects. Here the language in the article got explicitly economic: “every woodpecker is worth at least twenty dollars in cash, and each nuthatch, creeper and chickadee from five dollars to ten dollars for services rendered.” The Bobwhite was singled out as a particularly “indefatigable destroyer” of harmful bugs and weeds.

The procedure was as follows: Readers could clip a coupon from the bottom of the page and order pledges from the Journal. The reader could then take these pledges and have them signed by landowners. Upon the return of the pledges, the Journal would send out “handsomely printed notices” to be posted indicating that the property was a Green Meadow Club Sanctuary. Readers would compete for prizes for the greatest number of sanctuaries They were as follows: First place through third place: $25, $10, and $5, respectively. Fourth would win W.T. Hornaday’s American Natural History. Fifth would win four Burgess books, autographed. And sixth through fifteenth would win “books about bird life.” A $10 prize for largest acreage was added later.

The piece ended with a special appeal invoking the name of Thornton Burgess (he was almost certainly the author of the page). “If each one of the 25,000 members of the Green Meadow Club will try to establish one or more of these sanctuaries it will be one of the greatest accomplishments on record for the conservation and protection of our bird life.” Moreover, “each one of you who does this will be doing a patriotic deed. With this great nation at war, it will need every ounce of food that can be grown….Who will be the first to prove his patriotism and establish a sanctuary?”

The campaign would receive full-page treatment for the next few months. By October, the Journal deemed the Sanctuary Campaign a success, announcing a total of 163,000 Acres of Bird Sanctuaries, with the top prize of 91 pledged sanctuaries going to Hugh Holt of Kentucky. But the icing on the cake would be presented in December. The chief of the U.S Food Administration himself, Herbert Hoover, had written the Journal a personal letter praising the campaign. Hoover stated that the efforts would “materially help us win the war and cement the people of this country into a great nation.” Hoover’s endorsement was used both as a token of success and as further encouragement to Green Meadow Club members who had not yet participated. While the current count as of the December issue stood at 184,000 acres, the Journal now set a goal of 1 million total acres, ensuring the continuation of the feature into future years.

Overview.

The People’s Home Journal would run the campaign for six more years, with participation peaking in the years 1919-1921. Indeed, the initial year of the campaign looks in retrospect as less of a “success” than a pilot test. In 1919 alone, the total acreage pledged was over 1.5 million; in 1920, the number of sanctuaries pledged amounted to 3929. The final acreage goal was reset to 5 million (about the size of Massachusetts) and ultimately reached in 1923. Below is a summary of total sanctuaries in the first column and total acreage in the second column, with top individual figures in parentheses.

1917 Total Sanctuaries: 1314 (winner 91) ; Total acreage: 163, 000 (winner 11,705)

1918 2604 (139); 770, 329 (139,090)

1919 3131 (412); 1,520,688 (525,729)

1920 3929 (885); 800,469 (325,775)

1921 2908 (267); 1,398,709 (433,812)

1922 1378 (317); 336,268 (107,824) very close to 5 million.

1923 unreported (220); unreported (239, 546) reported to have surpassed 5 million

The years may be organized as follows: 1917-1918 were war years, with a special rhetorical character, though the appeal of patriotism was never dropped from the campaign; 1919-1921 comprise the peak years; and in 1922-1923, under the direction of William T. Hornaday, the campaign shifted its emphasis from the creation of sanctuaries to the issue of bird protection generally.

This volume collects articles published in *The People’s Home Journal* related to the campaign in chronological order. Bird-protection articles continued in 1924 and 1925. Thornton W. Burgess attempted in 1925 to start a new organization: “National Bird Protection Club.” Columns related to this are included at the end of the volume.

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WITH OUR HOST—THE EDITOR

The Picture Before Us

We Approach the Anniversary

AS TRULY as the woods were God's first temples, the birds were the first worshippers therein. There must have been, in the days before man came, a glory and a fullness in their chorus he would fain have heard. But it was subdued and chastened after he appeared.

The experience of the birds soon confirmed their instinct that man was their enemy. The enmity was unconscious, and free from any vindictiveness on the part of man.

He found the birds among the supplies of that earth which he possessed. Some of them were good for food. Others provided things which he thought he found essential to his existence or useful for purposes of adornment.

As for the rest, they gratified that propensity which he seems to have had from the beginning, to improve a fine morning by going out to kill something.

It was some centuries later, and in a time well past the stage of mere subsistence by dint of hunting and fishing, that man discovered his obligation to the birds. This consciousness dawned slowly, and as the result of some sharp lessons.

Perhaps the mistake of the farmers of Killingworth was not the first instance in which man's inhumanity to the birds reacted to his own undoing. Even there it was the sense of need and not of justice which brought back the appreciation of the birds. Their slaughter had made

"The land a desert without leaf or shade,"

and the farmers of Killingworth yielded with that graceless readiness which marks "a man convinced against his will."

But the birds have always had their poets and their prophets, their friends and lovers.

For themselves they have won their way with their beauty and their music, their grace and their diligence.

And so it comes about that man repents him in a measure of his age-long enmity to the birds, and makes at least a truce. In time it should become a permanent peace.

Truth has pleaded for the birds. Their life is more precious to man than their death.

Spitted, they furnish him a momentary physical satisfaction, but flitting on branch or twig or meadow they serve him constantly and increasingly.

The soil will not yield to him without their aid. The flowers cannot bloom without the birds. The trees pine away without their presence, and succumb to myriad unseen enemies. As the multitude of men grows, the multitude of birds must grow.

With this knowledge has come about a kind of moral consciousness in relation to the birds' right to live. The schools are instructing their scholars in bird lore.

The authority of national, state and local law lends its majestic aid. People hunt birds with field glass and camera now, when formerly they pursued them with crossbow and shotgun.

Study Clubs, Audubon Societies, Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls magnify the birds' place in the economy of nature and ring the changes upon their beauty and infinite variety, while the wise man, from less æsthetic but quite as effective motives, provides shelters for them and looks to their protection.

Our state statutes are a network of safeguards for the birds, and so the sentiment grows apace.

Yet there is need of all this vigilance. We approach the anniversary of that time when

"Once there was a man
Went to woods with gun."

In the minds of many, the impression still obtains that the chief end of a bird is to be shot. The poacher of the old world has become the game hog of the new.

The birds need all the protection, legal, moral, educational, that can be given them.

Man is making his peace with the birds. In time he will secure their full confidence and with it all the benefits they can bestow.

The People's Home Journal, September 1916.

Letter to the Editor, *People's Home Journal*, April 1917

"As I read your "We approach the anniversary" in a recent issue of the *People's Home Journal*, I felt very grateful that you should give such prominence to the subject of bird protection. I want to thank you for the article. Why should I write and thank you? Because I love the birds, and as a part of the human race, I realize to some extent the great assistance birds render to man. I know your article must do great good. I am sure the birds would thank you in their way if they know what you had done. Yes "the birds need all the protection, legal, moral, educational that can be given them." I wish everybody could read your article"

Miss C. Clarke, Texas.

Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries

An Unusual Opportunity for YOU to Take Part in a Great Work

A SANCTUARY is a place of refuge. It is a place where those in danger may seek and find safety. It is a place where the weak and helpless know that once there they will be protected from harm. Within the last few years the United States Government, realizing that some of the noblest game animals and birds would soon become exterminated by heartless hunters—unless they could be provided with places where they could live and breed without fear of man—has established a number of game sanctuaries in the national parks and, also, has made sanctuaries of a number of the breeding-grounds of water-fowl. Some few states have endeavored to save their big game by establishing sanctuaries. The Audubon Society and a few broad-minded individuals have established preserves or sanctuaries on the breeding-grounds of some of our most beautiful birds of plumage, notably herons, gulls and terns. All these sanctuaries are protected by law and most of them guarded by men employed for that purpose. But for the protection which these sanctuaries have afforded some species of birds and animals would be extinct to-day.

Great Need of More Sanctuaries

BUT these national and state sanctuaries are *not* sufficient. For the most part they are designed for the preservation of a few specific species. Of course, all other species native to the location of one of these preserves also may find refuge and safety there, and many of them do. However, the great majority of our birds, game birds and insectivorous birds alike, both permanent residents and migrants, know no place where they may nest and live and enjoy to the full the blessing of life which God has given them and be free from the thing that should give them the greatest protection—man! In many states the law permits killing, in the fall, Bob White, that splendid little friend and worker for our welfare; and poor little Bob knows no place where he may find safety from the pitiless hunter. The same thing is true of grouse and other so-called game birds. Think what it would mean to them to have just one place within reach of their swift wings to which they might fly with the certainty that there they would have nothing to fear from murderous hunters!

What The Green Meadow Club Can Do

NEVER has any club had a better opportunity to do a noble work than the Green Meadow Club has right now. Every member of this splendid club of which we are so proud, is pledged to be kind to Mother Nature's children and to protect them. It is a splendid pledge. And here is a real opportunity to do something to prove that the pledge means something; to do something for the feathered friends who do so much for you; to do something for which you will always be proud. It is this: *Establish one or more sanctuaries for the birds.* This is very simple. All you have to do is to get some one who owns a piece of land which birds frequent to agree to neither hunt the birds thereon nor allow any one else to hunt there. Then do everything possible to protect the birds and to encourage them to make their homes there.

A sanctuary need not cover a large area. The larger it is the better, of course, but just an acre is sufficient for a sanctuary. A great many of you live on farms. Induce your father to make your home farm a Green Meadow Club sanctuary for the birds by prohibiting all shooting thereon. Get as many other farmers in your neighborhood as you can to do the same thing. Many of you who live in villages and cities spend your summer vacations in the country. Induce not only the owners of farms, but, also, the owners of tracts of lands covered with woods, private estates, and, especially, forest preserves, to establish a sanctuary. Show them your Green Meadow Club pledge and explain the plan and what it means.

What Birds Are Worth

ACCORDING to the United States Department of Agriculture, the annual loss to American farmers and fruit-growers from the ravages of insects exceeds seven hundred millions of dollars every year. Think of it! And the greatest check to the increase of these harmful insects is our feathered friend, the bird. Bob White is an indefatigable destroyer of chinch bugs in the wheat-field, boll weevils in the cotton field, Colorado beetles in the potato field, grasshoppers in the hay field and many more equally destructive pests. He has been known to eat two thousand crab-grass seeds and twelve thousand pig-weed seeds in a day. No less than one hundred and twenty-nine different weeds are on his bill of fare. Every woodpecker is worth at least twenty dollars in cash, and each nuthatch, creeper and chickadee from five dollars to ten dollars for services rendered in the destruction of insects injurious to trees. Many other birds are not less valuable. *The man who makes his farm a sanctuary for the birds will establish one of his best investments.* He will not be merely doing a kindly deed; he will be doing a profitable one.

Prizes Will Be Awarded

IF you are willing to establish one or more of these Green Meadow Club sanctuaries fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page with your name and address and mail it at once to the Green Meadow Club. We will then send you as many pledges as you think you can use. These pledges you will then take to the owners of land who are willing that it shall be turned into sanctuaries for birds. Urge them to sign the pledges. Beneath the owner's signature will be a place for you to sign as witness. Return these pledges to us and we will send you handsomely printed notices to be tacked up in conspicuous places on the land to notify all who pass that the property is a Green Meadow Club Sanctuary and that all hunting thereon is forbidden.

Some splendidly worth-while prizes will be awarded those who succeed in establishing the greatest number of Green Meadow Club Sanctuaries. Announcement of these will be made next month. Meanwhile if you are willing to join in this splendid work fill out the coupon below and mail to us at once, that no time may be lost. Mr. Thornton W. Burgess, who founded the Green Meadow Club and writes the stories you all know so well, is tremendously interested in this plan. He says that if each one of the 25,000 members of the Green Meadow Club will try to establish one or more of these sanctuaries it will be one of the greatest accomplishments on record for the conservation and protection of our bird life. He points out, also, that each one of you who does this will be doing a patriotic deed. With this great nation at war, it will need every ounce of food that can be grown. No single agency can do more to save and increase the crops than the birds. Here is a way in which every boy and girl can prove a true patriot. Who will be the first to prove his patriotism and establish a sanctuary?

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York

I WANT to prove true to my Green Meadow Club pledge and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once ..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit all hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

Rule for Beginning Subscriptions to "The People's Home Journal."—All subscriptions received between November 15th and March 1st will begin with the January issue. Subscriptions received between March 1st and June 1st will begin with the April issue. Subscriptions received between June 1st and September 10th will begin with the July issue. All subscriptions received between September 10th and November 15th will begin with the October issue.

Expirations.—The receipt of a *blue subscription blank* notifies you that your subscription has expired. The magazine in which the blue blank is enclosed is the last issue to which you are entitled.

Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. This information is absolutely necessary.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, a subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason, a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post-office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

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The People's Home Journal, June 1917.

Each of these little workers will do his share in saving the crops this year

Have You Started a Bird Sanctuary Yet?

MANY members of the Green Meadow Club have written us already for the pledge blanks for the Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries, and are enthusiastically promising to do their best to make the plan outlined in the June number of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL the success we feel sure it is going to be. Noted bird lovers have expressed themselves as confident that this will prove one of the greatest things ever accomplished for the preservation of bird life and will be of incalculable benefit to the whole country. There is no doubt about it if each of you will do his share. Never have the boys and girls of America had a greater opportunity to do a real service for the nation and also for the world at large. "Food, food, food and more food!" is the world cry to-day. Doubtless most of you are doing your bit with a garden. Every one of you who has a garden is fighting the worms and insects that are trying so hard to eat all the tender green things, and you realize that unless these destroyers are kept in check all your hard work will go for nothing. The more gardens the greater the number of pests and the more the need of birds.

Relation of Birds to Food Supplies

DESTROY all the birds and the populace would starve in a very short time. Despite the ingenuity of man in devising poisons to destroy the insects that feed on his crops, it remains as true to-day as before spraying was known that the most effective check to crop-destroying pests is abundant bird life. Where birds are most numerous and are fully protected you will find, other things being equal, the most fruitful gardens, fields and orchards. Not only do the birds destroy the mature insects but they also destroy the larvæ and thereby destroy the eggs. Their services in the later respect alone are beyond calculation. As destroyers of weeds through the consumption of seeds they annually save farmers and gardeners an enormous sum of money that would otherwise have to be spent for some other method of destruction. A junco has been known to eat ninety-three seeds in a little over two minutes. Dr. Judd one time watched about 525 birds eating weed seeds on a single acre of a Maryland truck farm. He estimated that they destroyed not less than 46,000 seeds for that single breakfast. Wherever hawks and owls have been exterminated, mice and other vermin have increased to such an extent that destruction to crops has been enormous.

Do Your Bit for Uncle Sam

IF YOU have a garden you are already trying to do your bit. Add to that bit by establishing one or more Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries. If you live where you cannot have a garden, do your bit by getting someone you know who lives in the country to make his land a sanctuary for birds. It is very easily done. Just let us know that you are willing to try by filling out the appended coupon and mailing it to us at once. We will send you as many pledges as you think you can use. Take these to people you know who live on farms, who own tracts of land covered with woods, or private estates, tell them about the Green Meadow Club and the sanctuary plan and ask them to sign these pledges agreeing to make their land sanctuaries for the birds. Be sure that each pledge is properly filled out and signed, and be sure to sign each yourself at the space marked "Witness." Then return the pledges to us and we will send you the notices to be put up on the land that all who pass may know that the places where these notices appear are Green Meadow Club Sanctuaries and that hunting there is prohibited.

Prizes for the Most Sanctuaries

BECAUSE we are anxious to establish as many Green Meadow Club Sanctuaries as possible, and as soon as possible, the following prizes are offered for those who succeed in securing the greatest number before September 1st, 1917:

First Prize, $25 in cash

Second Prize, $10 in cash.

Third Prize, $5 in cash.

Fourth Prize, Dr. W. T. Hornaday's "American Natural History" in Four Volumes.

Fifth Prize, four of Thornton W. Burgess's books autographed.

Tenth to Fifteenth Prize, a book about bird life. All books of equal value.

The first prize will go to the member returning to us the largest number of signed sanctuary pledges before September 1. The next largest number will win second prize, and so on. *No prize will be divided. In case of a tie, each winner receives a full prize.*

Anyone may try for these prizes. The only conditions are that each sanctuary shall contain *not less than one acre;* that whoever owns, rents or leases the land shall sign the pledge in good faith and agree to put up and keep up the club notices and prevent any hunting on the land for at least one year; that the one who secures such a pledge shall take a real interest in the sanctuary and do all in his or her power to make it attractive to birds.

If you live on a farm make it a sanctuary to start with, then go among your neighbors and get as many of them as possible to pledge their farms as sanctuaries. If you live in town you doubtless have friends in the country. If you cannot visit them write them about this patriotic idea and ask them to help the birds and through the birds help the nation. Enclose with your letters blank pledges to be filled out.

But, first of all, fill out the coupon below asking for as many pledges as you think you can use and mail it to us at once so that we may add your name to the honor roll of those who are trying to do "their bit." The sooner you get these pledges and get to work the better will be your chance of winning one of these prizes. *Do it now!*

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York

I WANT to prove true to my Green Meadow Club pledge and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once ..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit all hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

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The People's Home Journal, July 1917.

3000 Have Signed Pledges to Make Their Land a Bird Sanctuary! HAVE YOU?

Photographs by Courtesy of The American Museum of Natural History, New York

The Woodpecker saves apples—the fruit as well as the trees. He clears all kinds of trees of borers, bark lice, and the eggs and larvae of destructive pests. He is on the job every month of the year. He is the natural guardian of the orchards and forests, and is one of the hardest workers in birdland. Worthless dead, he is worth at least $20 cash alive.

The Western Quail is one of the greatest consumers of destructive insects. He devours immense quantities of such agricultural pests as potato, cucumber and bean-beetles, squash bugs, wire worms, army worms and the boll weevel. He covers a large territory with gluttonous but profitable activity. A covey of these birds is worth $1000 to any farmer.

OVER three thousand pledge blanks for Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries have been sent out in the past month and every mail brings requests for more. There is every indication that the members of the Green Meadow Club are awake to this opportunity to do something worth while—to aid their country at this time when the help of every man, woman and child is sorely needed. The planting of a garden or the sowing of a grain field is but the beginning. Unremitting warfare against weed and insect pests must be waged until the crops are harvested if the soldiers we are sending to France are to be fed, if the people of our great cities are not to go hungry next winter, and the famished in Europe are not to starve. *Birds are the greatest known check on weed and insect pests.* Every insect-eating bird and every bird whose bill-of-fare includes the seeds of weeds is doing to-day its bit toward winning this great war for the liberty of the world, and it is no small bit. Do *your* bit by giving the birds of your neighborhood the protection of a Sanctuary where they will be absolutely safe from molestation.

A Word from Mr. Burgess

THORNTON W. BURGESS, author of the Green Meadow Club stories and founder of the club, writes:

I sincerely believe that the boy or girl who establishes one of these sanctuaries will do more to add to the world's food supply than in any other way. "Plant! plant! plant!" was the urgent cry all over the land this spring. Now conserve what has been planted. To do this effectively you must have the aid of the birds. Without them maximum crops, so sorely needed, are impossible. Make your own land a sanctuary for them. Request your neighbors to do likewise. It will cost you nothing but a little effort. The direct economic result of the establishment of some thousands of such sanctuaries throughout the length and breadth of the land will be beyond computation. Don't delay, but do it to-day. Do it for the sake of your feathered friends. *Do it for your country's sake.*

"Best Yet Evolved," Says Dr. Hornaday

DR. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, the eminent naturalist, director of the famous New York Zoological Park, and fearless leader in the fight for the conservation of American wild life, whole-heartedly and enthusiastically indorses the Green Meadow Club Sanctuary plan. He says:

In my opinion, your plan for the creation of a great number of small private bird sanctuaries is a stroke of genius! It is by far the best and the most far-reaching plan yet evolved. You and I cannot calculate the amount of good it will accomplish. In many places the small boy with his deadly 22-calibre rifle is killing our song birds at a serious rate; and your movement will turn the thoughts of the shooting boy in another direction. Go on; and *keep going!*

No man in America is so well qualified to pass judgment on this plan as Dr. Hornaday. It is for you, individually, to prove that Dr. Hornaday's faith is not misplaced.

Who Will Win These Prizes?

WE do not believe that prizes are necessary to stimulate you to do your part in this splendid movement which is so essentially patriotic and merciful. But to add to the interest and to introduce the element of competition, we offer the following splendid prizes, as announced last month, for the establishment of the most Sanctuaries before September 1st:

First Prize, $25 in cash

Second Prize, $10 in cash.

Third Prize, $5 in cash.

Fourth Prize, Dr. W. T. Hornaday's "American Natural History" in Four Volumes.

Fifth Prize, four of Thornton W. Burgess's books autographed.

Sixth to Fifteenth Prize, a book about bird life. All books of equal value.

The first prize will go to the one returning to us the largest number of signed sanctuary pledges before September 1st. The next largest number will win second prize. and so on. *No prize will be divided. In case of a tie, each winner receives a full prize.*

Anyone may try for these prizes. The only conditions are that each sanctuary shall contain *not less than one acre;* that whoever owns, rents or leases the land shall sign the pledge in good faith and agree to put up and keep up the club notices and prevent any hunting on the land for at least one year; that the one who secures such a pledge shall take a real interest in the sanctuary and do all in his or her power to make it attractive to birds.

Send for Pledge Blanks at Once

SIMPLY fill out the coupon below asking for as many pledges as you think you can use and mail it at once. The pledges will be sent you by return mail. Then take these to be signed by those willing to have their land made Sanctuaries. As soon as these signed pledges, witnessed by you, are returned to us, we will send you Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary notices printed on muslin in large type to be posted in conspicuous places on the property of each signer of a pledge. Don't lose any time in sending for these pledges. Do it now!

The Green Meadow Club

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76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York

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The People's Home Journal, August 1917.

Without Birds We Might Starve

Copyrighted by Press Illustrated Service, N. Y.

Pupils of the Kennedy School, Portland, Oregon, with the original bird houses they made to shelter the birds of the Oregon forests

THE nesting season is over and the birds, old and young, are preparing for their great fall migration. That is, all those save the comparatively few who will spend the winter near their nesting sites are preparing for the long journey south. Just now, probably, there are more birds resident in your immediate locality than at any other season of the year because there is the season's increase of young as well as the parent birds. Every one of these birds is working every hour from dawn to dark to add to the world's food supply.

The strain of the long journey before them requires that they shall be in the best possible condition. Getting in this condition means a ceaseless search on the part of most of them for the weed and insect pests so terribly destructive to our food crops. Thus every weed-seed and insect-eating bird is of incalculable aid in increasing our own supply of food by saving it from destructive pests. Are you doing your share to save the birds?

Man Would Be Powerless Against Insects

REPORTS from all over the country indicate that the nation's campaign for a great increase in crops of all kinds promises gratifying results. Every *ounce* of that crop is needed. No matter how abundant the harvests may be, the pinch of hunger is going to be felt in many parts of the world before another harvest season. It is certain that America must feed Europe. In all probability the situation will be worse next year.

Now, read this carefully: *Had a catastrophe killed all the birds of America last winter, the world would be facing starvation to-day!* Man would be powerless against the insects and weeds.

That in a nutshell is the economic relation between bird life and human life. That is why THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, through the Green Meadow Club, is endeavoring to establish thousands of bird sanctuaries all over America. It is not the result of sentiment, but was born of realization of the vast economic importance of bird life in the most stupendous crisis in the world's history. Every single factor that enters into the problem of producing more food is important. This magazine has realized that birds constitute a vital factor in serious danger of being overlooked entirely in the stress of the times. Therefore our appeal to you to establish sanctuaries is based on economic and patriotic grounds even more than on the grounds of mercy and humanity.

Several club members have written to ask if a Green Meadow Club sanctuary is intended to protect game birds in the open shooting season. They state that some land owners are willing to make their land sanctuaries at all times save in the open shooting season. They are not willing to prohibit shooting during that period. To these inquirers we reply that a Green Meadow Club sanctuary recognizes no open season. The birds—whether song, insectivorous or so-called game birds—are to be protected at *all* times. The gunner who will not willingly and gladly forego the privilege of shooting on a piece of property dedicated to the preservation of bird life is in no sense of the word a true sportsman.

In every neighborhood there is bound to be plenty of land open to the shooting privilege. If there are sanctuaries to which the hunted birds can fly for refuge, there is bound to be a gradual increase in the supply of game-birds. These of necessity will overflow to the open lands, and in future years the gunner will enjoy more and better shooting than ever before. As a matter of fact it is to the selfish interests of the sportsman to promote and protect these individual sanctuaries.

No land will be admitted as a sanctuary unless all hunting thereon is prohibited at all seasons.

You Still Have Time to Win a Prize

SEPTEMBER 1st is the date on which all signed pledge-blanks must be in this office. You still have time to increase the number of pledges you have secured in the effort to win one of the splendid prizes offered. You still have time to have your name added to the honor roll of those who are trying to do their part in this work for all humanity by pledging your own land as a sanctuary if you have not already done so. *But don't delay.* Fill out the appended coupon to-day, then get the pledge-blanks signed as soon as you receive them, and return to us before September 1st. If you are true to your Green Meadow Club pledge, you will send in at least one of these sanctuary pledges signed and witnessed.

Here Are the Prizes

First Prize, $25 in cash. Second Prize, $10 in cash. Third Prize, $5 in cash. Fourth Prize, Dr. W. T. Hornaday's "American Natural History," in four volumes. Fifth Prize, four of Thornton W. Burgess's books autographed. Sixth to Fifteenth Prize, a book about bird life. All books of equal value. An additional prize of $10 in cash will be given for the largest acreage secured.

The awarding of all prizes is subject to the conditions published in our July and August numbers. All pledges MUST bear the signature of the owner or lessee of the land.

No Prize will be divided. In case of a tie, each winner will receive a prize.

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The People's Home Journal, September 1917.

Bird Sanctuary Prize Winners Will Be Announced Next Month

Tens of Thousands of Acres Have Been Secured

THE winners of the fifteen prizes offered by THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for the largest number of Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries established by September 1st, will be announced in our November number. At the time this issue went to press the returns were not fully tabulated so that the total results could be announced, but the work had progressed far enough to show that, as a result of the Green Meadow Club's efforts, a great work has been accomplished in four months and a vast amount of land has been set aside for the protection of the farmer's best friend and yours—the birds. *It amounts to tens of thousands of acres.*

Not only are all parts of the United States represented in the Sanctuary list, but Canada is also included. Thus the movement has already become international. This is as it should be, for the birds are peculiarly "internationalists," recognizing no boundary lines. They are All-Americans in the truest sense.

Birds and the War

WHEN this Sanctuary movement was started by the Green Meadow Club it was pointed out that the birds of America are —and will be—a big factor in the winning of the great war for liberty and democracy which is shaking the world to its foundations. America must feed not only its own millions but the millions of other countries as well, and on her ability to do this even more than on the feats of arms of the men she is sending to the battle front depends the outcome. Quietly, persistently, day after day, the birds do their part—and it is a very large part—to make possible the great crops which America must raise.

The National Association of Audubon Societies, devoted to the protection and welfare of birds, has recognized the truth of this statement and has issued notices asking that birds be protected as a war measure, and stating that even now the amount of food annually destroyed in America by insects and rodents would feed the people of Belgium! Just try to imagine what the destruction would be if it were not for the birds! The birds are "doing their bit." They are on the firing line all the time, as it were, and all they ask in return is protection. Every one of you who has established a Green Meadow Club Sanctuary has done something to help your country in its hour of need as truly as the man or woman who has given or is giving personal service to the great cause.

Let the Good Work Go On

NOT only let it go on but *push* it on. The contest has closed, but we do not believe that one of you was actuated solely by a desire to win a prize. We believe that in your heart of hearts you felt that every Sanctuary you established through your own efforts was not only a worthy deed but a patriotic one; that you felt that you in your turn were "doing your bit," as, indeed, you were.

Prove it now by continuing the work. We have a splendid, a magnificent start. Let's continue to roll up the number of Sanctuaries and see if we cannot double the acreage, not for prizes but from pure patriotic desire.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is proud of the result already accomplished. In early numbers we will tell you how to attract birds to the Sanctuaries, how to make and put up shelters and bird houses, how to feed the winter birds and how to get acquainted with and learn to know the feathered friends who seek safety from the deadly hunter.

The People's Home Journal, October1917.

"Let's Talk It Over" for October

Special Limited Offer
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

EVERY one who mails us his or her subscription to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL before November 15th, 1917, either as a single subscription or as one of a club, will receive the November and December, 1917, numbers *free*. Thus, all new subscribers whose orders are mailed before November 15th will receive

FOURTEEN COPIES FOR THE PRICE OF TWELVE

as the subscription will commence with the November, 1917, number and will not expire until December, 1918.

Every Friend You Have Should Know About This!

WE urge every reader of and subscriber to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL to bring this wonderful October issue with its sparkling stories, artistic and inspiring illustrations and helpful departments to the attention of their friends and acquaintances, and explain to them our Special Offer to give *free* to new subscribers the November and December numbers as by so doing they will find it easy to obtain clubs of new subscribers.

In view of the present high manufacturing costs, our offer to send THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for fourteen months at the regular price of a year's subscription to all new subscribers whose orders are received by us on or before November 15th, 1917, is a singularly liberal one. We will generously reward every effort made in our behalf. On pages 40 and 41 of this issue are shown a few rewards and a partial list of the articles suitable for gift purposes or personal use offered to those who become Club Secretaries for THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL.

Examine this list of rewards very carefully, for it contains many desirable and useful articles. Perhaps you may fail to find in this abridged list some special thing you want. In this event a request on a postal card will bring our Complete List in which over 400 wonderful rewards are pictured and described. In it you are certain to discover many things you have longed to possess, for this Complete List is the most comprehensive we have ever published and we want every reader to have a copy.

If there is a Blue Subscription Blank in this Copy Your Subscription Expires With This Issue

EACH subscriber is notified of the expiration of his or her subscription by the receipt of a *blue subscription blank* enclosed in the last copy to which he or she is entitled. There are several thousand subscriptions expiring with this issue. Those receiving this blue blank in this (October) issue should renew promptly. We promise you more for the small cost of a year's subscription than ever before. We do not want you to miss the big Fall and Winter issues. Just a glimpse at the good things they contain would make you unwilling to risk the chance of losing them for even double the small sum we ask of you. Please show this copy of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL to your friends and neighbors and ask them to subscribe with you. You will be generously rewarded. Do not neglect to renew your own subscription at once if you receive a blue blank in your copy of this issue.

SUCCESS OF THE BIRD SANCTUARIES

THE JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary Movement —to which we devoted this page in our June, July, August and September issues this year—has met with so much enthusiasm that it must be regarded as no less a success than our Little Gardens. Both have gripped the progressive heart of the great American public, and both have come to stay.

We shall have much to say regarding the Bird Sanctuaries, during the winter months, that will be important to those who have established Sanctuaries on their lands, and, in an early number, we will give valuable directions for the construction of bird houses so that our feathered friends may have unmolested nesting privileges next Spring.

Scores of commendatory letters have come to us from persons in authority in all parts of the United States, but we regret that we have room only to quote from one:

Here in Louisiana we know something about Bird Sanctuaries as the State has something over 300,000 acres given to bird life. Marsh Island, the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage, has 79,300 acres; the State Wild Life Refuge has 13,000 acres; the Ward-McIlhenny Refuge, 57,000 acres, and the Rockefeller Wild Life Refuge, 86,000 acres. These wild-life refuges are given over as sanctuaries to the wild waterfowl, ducks and geese particularly, and on these great expanses of marsh land not a hunter is allowed and a gun is never fired. These places are not only havens for the harrassed ducks and geese, but veritable heavens. In the northern part of the State there is the Caldwell Refuge, 6,240 acres in extent, set aside for the many song and insectivorous birds. Beside these places Louisiana has many other smaller bird sanctuaries, all guarded by the agents of the Department of Conservation.

But, as you state in your articles, there is great need of more such sanctuaries—and smaller ones. While our vast tracts do, and will do, a great deal for the preservation of our wild birds, I recognize the crying need for more private sanctuaries, if you will permit such a designation, scattered throughout our country. The farm woodlot turned over wholly to the birds, the whole farm, an odd acre or two, in the end will do as much good as the great wild-life refuges Louisiana has established.—STANLEY ARTHUR CLISBY,

Ornithologist of the State of Louisiana, Department of Conservation.

The People's Home Journal, October 1917.

"Let's Talk It Over" for November

Important to All Subscribers

THE next—The Christmas, 1917—issue of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL will be the last that you will receive if you subscribed to the magazine before March, 1917. If you find in your copy a *blue* subscription blank, let it remind you that you are *not* entitled to another number of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL on your present subscription.

IF you receive a *blue* blank, we feel certain that you will send us a renewal of your subscription for 1918. Our big family of readers has expressed its enthusiasm for THE JOURNAL, as an entertaining, practical magazine for the home, so forcibly and on so many occasions that this enthusiasm has been a great factor in building up and maintaining THE JOURNAL'S immense circulation. It is true that the unabating increase in the cost of everything connected with the manufacture of the magazine, made it necessary for us to increase the price of subscription to 75 cents a year; but, in addition, we have also increased our efforts to make the magazine more necessary to you. To-day THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is a more interesting, more helpful, more entertaining magazine than ever before in the thirty-two years of its successful history.

PLEASE bear in mind that we are obliged to stop the magazine at the expiration of a subscription, unless a renewal is received, so make your plans to renew your subscription as soon as you receive your December issue.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—READ THIS!

TO all whose subscriptions to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL are received on or before November 15, 1917, whether by single subscription or in clubs, we will send the November and December numbers of the current year, so that subscribers will receive the magazine for Fourteen Months, or until the close of the year 1918. This privilege is extended to new subscribers only and at no other time of the year.

CLUB-SECRETARIES—READ THIS!

JUST as soon as the December issue is received by subscribers in their respective localities, every club-secretary who formed a club for THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL last year or at any other time should call upon everyone who then subscribed, or who is known to have taken the magazine either this year or in any preceding year, and ask for their renewals for 1918. Renewals may be sent in any time after November 15, 1917.

163,000 Acres of Bird Sanctuaries

AS a result of the patriotic endeavor of the members of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL'S Green Meadow Club, 1,314 landowners in the United States have signed pledges to make their properties sanctuaries for the protection and propagation of wild birds. The signed pledges represent a total of over 163,000 acres!

Everyone who has helped in this great work—perhaps the greatest ever undertaken by an American magazine—has done his or her bit for the nation and for the world at large. By the establishment of these sanctuaries mankind will benefit to an extent impossible to estimate—for without the wild birds mankind, unable to battle with the insects, would starve! Never forget that fact!

We take pleasure in announcing herewith the list of prize winners and the number of pledges and the acreage each secured:

First Prize, $25, Hugh Holt, Kentucky; 91 pledges—6,953 acres.

Second Prize, $10, Irving Skinner, New York; 74 pledges—6,159 acres.

Third Prize, $5, Bertha M. Whitney, Kansas; 59 pledges—5,734⅓ acres.

Fourth Prize, Dr. W. T. Hornaday's "American Natural History" in four volumes; Hazel M. Deatrick, Pennsylvania; 58 pledges—4,958 acres.

Fifth Prize, Four of Thornton W. Burgess's books autographed, Marjorie Lloyd, Wisconsin; 39 pledges—3,891 acres.

Sixth to Fifteenth Prizes, A book about bird life; Garland Ward, Indiana; 38 pledges—2,877 acres. Ethel M. Alleman, Pennsylvania; 36 pledges—4,243 acres. Robert Kilpatrick, Oklahoma; 35 pledges—11,705 acres. Mrs. A. H. Wilson, Washington; 34 pledges—1,094 acres. Mrs. R. Wilcken, Utah; 29 pledges—3,969 acres. Peter W. Bleidt, Kentucky; 29 pledges—2,690 acres. Edwin P. Flaum, New York; 28 pledges—2,889 acres. George W. Stevens, Wisconsin; 26 pledges—2,372½ acres. Amy B. Apt, Illinois; 25 pledges—5,734 acres. Clarence Wheeler, Vermont; 25 pledges—4,226 acres. Henry Zinda, Wisconsin, 25 pledges—2,248⅓ acres. Melba Briggs, Oklahoma; 23 pledges—5,804 acres. Mrs. J. H. McDevitt, Oklahoma; 21 pledges—8,946 acres. Robert McKenzie, Missouri; 21 pledges—3,661 acres. George T. Stover, Tennessee; 21 pledges—1,052 1-10 acres.

Additional prize of $10 for largest acreage, Robert Kilpatrick, Oklahoma; 11,705 acres.

Read Page 21, then Sign this Pledge

TO THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I AM GLAD TO JOIN YOU IN THE SERVICE OF FOOD CONSERVATION FOR OUR NATION AND I HEREBY ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, PLEDGING MYSELF TO CARRY OUT THE DIRECTIONS AND ADVICE OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR IN MY HOME, IN SO FAR AS MY CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT.

Name .....

Street ..... City .....

State ..... Occupation .....

Number in Household ..... Occupation of breadwinner .....

Will you take part in authorized neighborhood movements for food conservation? .....

Have you a garden? .....

There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home. All women over sixteen are eligible.

DIRECTIONS

Mail your pledge card to the Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and you will receive FREE your first instructions and a household tag to be hung in your window.

If you want the button of the Food Administration send ten cents and a return addressed envelope. The shield insignia for the sleeve of the uniform will be sent with the button if you ask for it.

(*From The People's Home Journal.*)

Herbert Hoover says: *"I do not believe there will be any necessity to rigidly ration the American people for, if democracy is of any value as a spiritual and political faith, the personal initiative and willingness to volunteer self-sacrifice of every member of the greatest democracy in the world will be ample to solve the problem."—SIGN THE PLEDGE AT ONCE, and send it to Food Administration, Washington, D. C.*

Sign the Pledge

The People's Home Journal, November 1917.

THE JOURNAL'S BIRD SANCTUARIES

Over 184,000 Acres for Wild Birds

A Magazine Achievement That Will Make History in the United States

Endorsed by HERBERT HOOVER

Record of Pledges Received and Acreage they Represent

STATE	PLEDGES	ACRES	STATE	PLEDGES	ACRES	STATE	PLEDGES	ACRES
New York	189	15,922	Utah	29	3,969	Minnesota	8	747
Kentucky	128	9,873	Texas	27	16,214	West Virginia	8	408
Wisconsin	118	12,084	Vermont	25	4,226	Ohio	6	314
Pennsylvania	110	10,506	Alabama	21	1,934	New Mexico	4	2,520
Maryland	101	14,266	Tennessee	21	1,052	Idaho	4	760
Oklahoma	90	28,805	Nebraska	18	2,727	Georgia	4	183
Indiana	64	4,608	Arkansas	17	1,953	Connecticut	4	102
Kansas	62	6,134	Oregon	17	599	Rhode Island	4	2
Michigan	59	4,476	Massachusetts	15	774	California	3	222
Missouri	45	6,257	Delaware	15	436	Florida	1	160
Illinois	41	8,367	New Jersey	14	156	North Carolina	1	140
Washington	34	1,094	South Dakota	8	1,280	TOTALS	*1,315	*163,272

*This compilation, on which THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL Bird Sanctuary Contest was based, was made at the close of our first campaign, September 1st. Since then over 20,000 acres have been added.

The Green Meadow Club is Doing Its Bit

IT IS an achievement—nothing less—this splendid result of the efforts of Green Meadow Club members who, in three months, have made safe for our birds more than 184,000 acres of land in thirty-five states. It is an achievement not only in the cause of wild-life protection, of humanity, mercy and justice, but in the cause which every true American has most at heart—the winning of the great war.

When we started this Sanctuary movement we pointed out that protection of birds is a direct and potent measure for the increase and conservation of the food supply of the nation; that whoever is instrumental in establishing such a sanctuary is rendering a positive service to Uncle Sam and his allies in the great task of making the world safe to live in. Recognition of these facts and appreciation of what already has been accomplished by the Green Meadow Club has come from the one man on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of insuring sufficient food for ourselves, for our brave fighting men somewhere in France, and for our allies, Mr. Herbert Hoover.

Make the Record a Million Acres

READ Mr. Hoover's letter reproduced on this page. Read it a second time so that you may grasp the full significance of it. Each one of you who has aided in establishing one or more of these sanctuaries has the right to feel that this is recognition of personal service quite as much as if the letter had been sent direct to you.

To each of you not yet successful in securing a sanctuary pledge, let this letter be an inspiration for further endeavor. Let us show Mr. Hoover that this is but a beginning; that each and every one of us is willing and eager to aid him in his gigantic task. Let us go to work with renewed energy and swell this already splendid total to a round *million* of acres. We can do it if each of you will do your part. Send for pledge blanks and enroll at once in the "service of the nation."

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL feels that it has cause for pride in the success of this great movement which it started. It appreciates heartily the enthusiastic support of the Green Meadow Club members and others of its readers who have contributed to this magnificent result. It has faith to believe that the good work will go on with increased enthusiasm. As its own contribution to the cause, it is arranging for another series of rewards for the establishment of new sanctuaries, announcement of which will be made in an early number. Watch for it. Meanwhile don't let up. All pledges sent in since the close of the first contest on September 1st, will count in the new contest. If you haven't secured pledge blanks do so at once.

Help us get one million acres of bird sanctuaries.—MOODY B. GATES, Editor.

Mr. Hoover's Personal Endorsement of Bird Sanctuaries

FOOD ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT
IN REPLYING REFER TO
—9-H-1—

September 10, 1917.

Mr. M. B. Gates,
President, People's Home Journal,
60 Lafayette Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Gates:

I have noted with much satisfaction the information which your journal is giving to the public in its columns devoted to home economics and, primarily, the conservation of food, and I hope the people of the United States realize how closely related to this whole question of food saving is the question of the protection and encouragement of insectivorous and migratory birds.

Carrying these two campaigns on as you are doing—the one for the increase of bird sanctuaries throughout the country and for the protection of the insectivorous birds (which means the destruction of injurious insects and rodents), and the campaign for simpler and less wasteful living—should bring about important results for the welfare of the entire country, that will materially help us win the war and cement the people of this country into a great nation.

Faithfully yours,

Herbert Hoover

Mr. Burgess is Jubilant

HURRAH! Again hurrah! I am so jubilant over the results of the Green Meadow Club Sanctuary campaign that I can hardly contain myself. I expected great things, but the result has far exceeded my most sanguine hopes. I am constantly in receipt of tributes of appreciation of the Green Meadow Club stories from readers of the JOURNAL, but this splendid success of the sanctuary movement is far and away the greatest tribute of all. It fills me with happiness beyond expression. I wish I might personally thank each one who has participated in this glorious work, but that is a physical impossibility.

I am proud of the Green Meadow Club; proud that I was instrumental in starting it. I want to congratulate every member on what the Club has accomplished. And I want to congratulate THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL on the way in which it has conducted this campaign for our birds, and especially for the patriotic purpose behind it. I doubt if any one can even imagine how far-reaching will be the effects resulting from these 1315 established sanctuaries. I pray the good work may go on with more vigor than ever.

How happy the birds will be in these refuges! But their happiness cannot equal my own in the thought that I have had a share in this noble work. In sanctuary and garden the members of the Green Meadow Club are "doing their bit" for world freedom and safety.—THORNTON W. BURGESS.

The People's Home Journal, December 1917.

Growing Bullets in the Back Yard

OUT there in the Little Garden where the tomato ripened in smooth red beauty last summer and you cut the crispy lettuce, Nature already is getting ready for next summer. There are mystic stirrings, portents of coming spring, in the tiny seeds and the brown bulbs snugly hidden under the snow.

Yes, Nature is at work. What are *you* doing? Sitting by the fire, perhaps, dreaming of those sunny mornings in the garden when you crumbled the warm, moist earth between your fingers and breathed its soft fragrance and living again the joy with which you greeted each tiny new green shoot.

But, remember, you won't eat any radishes next June out of last summer's garden.

Jesus did not despise the widow's mite, and that little garden of yours is going to do its share toward feeding the world and bringing peace.

"England expects every man to do his duty," the great admiral signaled in his nation's day of peril. *Your* country expects every man to do his duty, too; do it in the trenches in France, those bitterly cold trenches in France, do it on those ships of war braving the peril by night in submarine-haunted seas.

Yes, and your country expects *you* to do *your* duty, you who are safe and warm at home.

That garden should be the symbol of your service. Then begin it now. Yes, to-day, when the snow is heaped in chill white purity in the angle of the fence and the earth that was so mellow in May is firm as adamant under Old Winter's heavy heel.

THE garden that is going to give the greatest aid to our boys when they go "over the top" this spring to deal the final blow in this great world cataclysm, that garden is the one that is being made now. No, not with spade and hoe and rake. Of course not. But Haig and Petain and Pershing do not wait till the morning of action to plan their attacks.

You are commander-in-chief of your army of one. When are you going to lay your plans for an offensive against Grim Hunger, whose trenches lie just beyond the No Man's Land of the next few months where so many thousands of Belgian and French children may die for lack of food?

These are grim days. Glowing rhetoric has no place in a world mad with blood lust. THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL urges you to plan your garden with a purpose single to your country's needs and the world's.

Begin to-day to plan. Draw before you a sketch of your plot of ground. Study your soil. Know what you are going to plant. Think. Study. Consult. Go into it with determination!

You have asked that you might be permitted to serve.

"If I could only do something, no matter how small!" has been your cry as you watched the boys march away to the wild, grand music of war. Is the garden the answer to your plea? Then do with your might what your hands find to do.

Your available ground is small, perhaps only fifty feet square, possibly smaller. Do you know you can raise enough on that plot of ground to keep your family in vegetables for a year? Yes, and have some left to sell, or, better still, send as a gift to that house where flies the little service flag with the lone star, telling its mute story of one gone from that home to die if need be.

Don't be content with one crop of radishes, a few onions, a half dozen tomato plants. Make every foot of ground count. Before the frost is out of the ground know what you are going to put in every inch of that garden. Make a diagram and save it for reference. See that the rows are laid out so that no plant may be cheated of its place in the sun.

Scorn to be satisfied with one crop. Don't let the garden loaf. As soon as the radishes and spring onions are out of the way follow them with later vegetables.

Beware of the hit or miss plan. KNOW!

Nature knows right now what she is going to send you when the last luscious strawberry has drowned itself in cream. You can know, if you will study, what you can plant in midsummer and garner in the fall.

Where will you go for this knowledge? To your circulating library, to the seedman's catalogue, to your State or the United States Department of Agriculture.

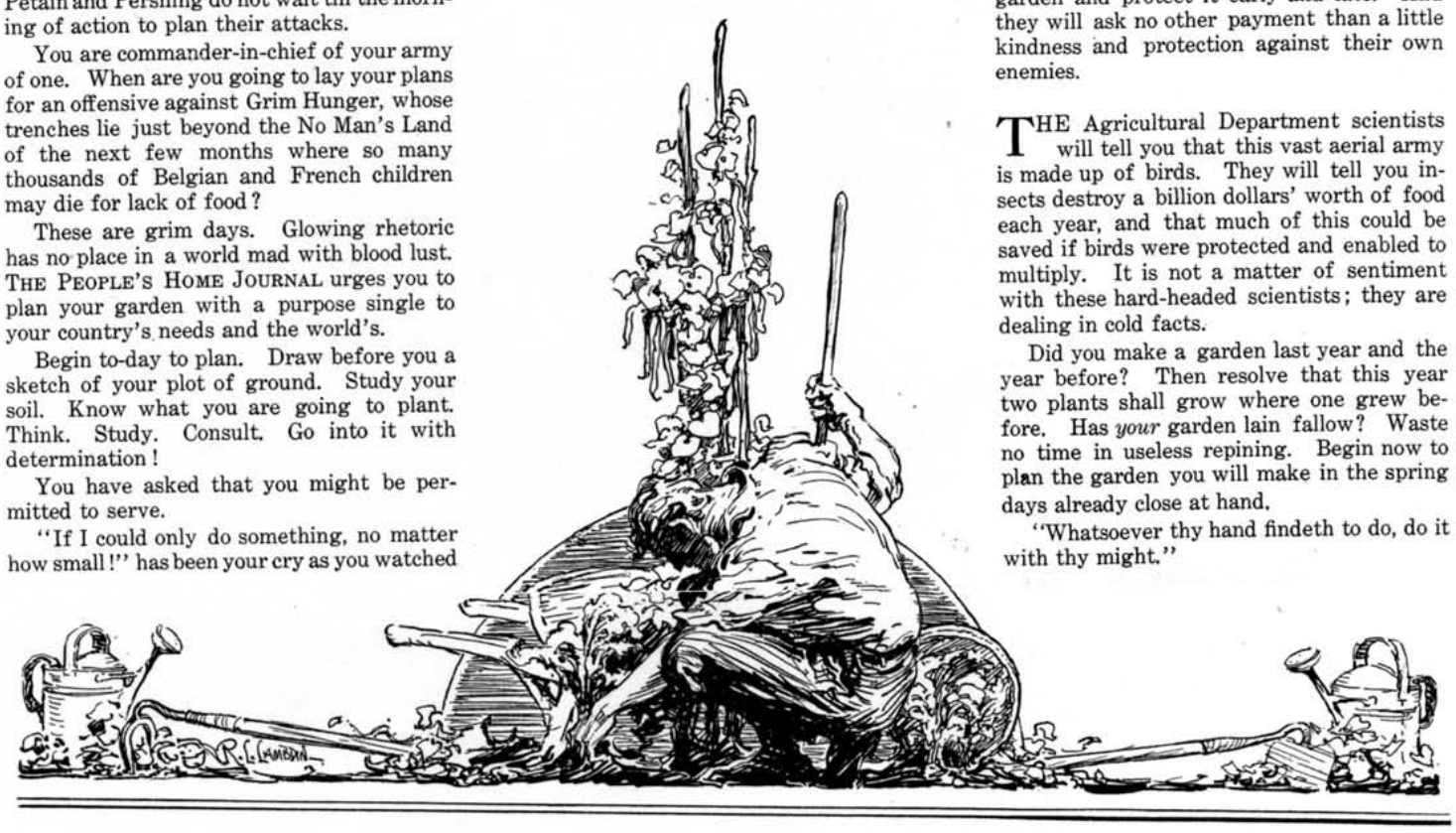
Ask the authorities, too, how to protect your growing crops from insect pests. They will tell you of sprays and powders. Also, they will tell you how to call a great army, an aerial army, to your aid.

That army is mobilized now in the sunny Southland, waiting for the signal for the spring offensive. Its members will be a Home Guard against your insect foes. They will mount guard over your garden and protect it early and late. And they will ask no other payment than a little kindness and protection against their own enemies.

THE Agricultural Department scientists will tell you that this vast aerial army is made up of birds. They will tell you insects destroy a billion dollars' worth of food each year, and that much of this could be saved if birds were protected and enabled to multiply. It is not a matter of sentiment with these hard-headed scientists; they are dealing in cold facts.

Did you make a garden last year and the year before? Then resolve that this year two plants shall grow where one grew before. Has *your* garden lain fallow? Waste no time in useless repining. Begin now to plan the garden you will make in the spring days already close at hand.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."



The People's Home Journal, January 1918.

"Let's Talk It Over"

for January, 1918

Winter "Mess Halls" for Our Bird Army

Figure 1

WITH all this talk about saving food, has it ever occurred to you that you would have actually much less to save if it were not for the birds? Well, that is literally true; for if the birds had not been tremendously busy, all spring and summer and autumn, destroying insects which feed upon all vegetable matter, there would probably be a greater scarcity of food right now than we would be likely ever to experience, even under the most rigid war restrictions.

If you think this is a wild statement, remember that no less an authority than the United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that insects, in a single year, cost the farmers of the nation about $1,200,000. And then remember that birds are by far the most efficient of all the natural agents in destroying insect pests.

It is winter now, and many of the birds who do not migrate are deprived of most of their natural sources of food supply. And so the birds are often hungry; indeed, many of them will starve to death if the winter is very severe and the snow lies deep. So, what are you going to do about it? Why, feed them. What else could you do, unless you are entirely ungrateful?

And, incidentally, feeding the birds will give you the best kind of an opportunity to become acquainted with these winter species. Perhaps the most characteristic of these is the Chickadee, with a voice "full of infinite tenderness and fidelity," as John Burroughs says. The Chickadee is the feathered small boy of the woods.

Then there are the Nuthatches—White-breasted and Red-breasted of which the former is the more common—blue, gray and white, tree-climbing birds.

Juncos, too, are common winter birds. They may be identified by their slate-colored plumage and the two white feathers which show conspicuously in their tails when they fly.

The Golden-crowned and Ruby-crowned Kinglets, the smallest of all the birds except the Hummers, will remain all winter. Then there are the tree-climbers, like the Brown Creepers and the Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers; also the Tree Sparrows and Whitethroated Sparrows, and, of course, the Robins and the "sassy" Bluejays and the Crows In the woods are the Partridges; and in the fields where there is brush or other cover are the Bob Whites, who often come into your orchard, or even into your very yard, if they discover your hospitality.

All these birds will become your boarders in time of need if you will establish feeding-stations.

The station shown as Figure 1 is a box with a top, bottom and three sides. It is built on the weather-vane principle so the open side will swing away from the wind. This prevents the wind's blowing the food out of the box and sleet and snow in. If the side opposite the open end of the box is of glass to make the interior lighter, birds will enter more readily. This glass side is not an absolute necessity, however.

Clapboards may be used for the projecting wings of the box. Put the axle on which the box will swing a little back of the center. This is to make the box respond more readily to the force of the wind. Plant a round pole in the ground for the axle and put a nail through it at the desired height to prevent the box slipping to the ground. If a washer be placed above the nail and oiled, the box will swing more easily.

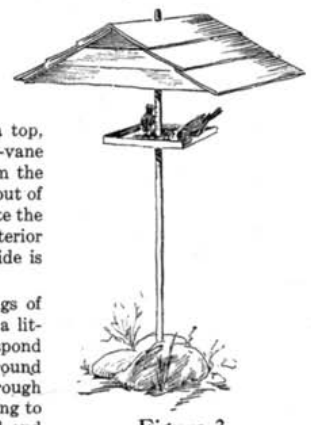


Figure 3

Figure 2 shows how suet, the winter bird's idea of a feast, may be served in a manner to make it both accessible and secure. Put the suet on top of a limb or, for the benefit of the tree-climbers, on the trunk. Fasten a piece of coarse-meshed wire netting on the tree and slip the suet under it. If you don't, the woodpeckers and other strong-beaked birds will quickly tear the meat to pieces and carry it away.

Figure 2

Suet is a favorite food with all winter birds for the same reason that Eskimos eat whale blubber—its heat-giving properties keep the birds warm.

Any box sawed in the way indicated by Figure 3 will serve as a roof for the third feeding-station. Fasten it securely to a pole—a broom handle, for instance. Nail a block of wood in the center of the roof, inside, and fasten the support to this. If you are in a region where there is heavy snow, put the seed-shelf fairly close to the roof. The Bluejays are especially fond of chestnuts and acorns, which they will shell themselves. They also like dog biscuits in small chunks.

Cracked corn is relished by the Jays and by many of the smaller birds. The Sparrow family will appreciate sunflower, Japanese millet and squash seeds, as well as wheat, oats and other grain, also bread and doughnut crumbs.

The People's Home Journal, January, 1918.

Practical Homes For the Wild Birds

By George Gladden

THE form of house shown in Figure 1 will attract various birds which build naturally in a hollow tree-trunk or limb, notably bluebirds and house wrens. Often a limb, made hollow by the natural decay of the wood, may be found. Select such a limb about eight inches thick, with a hollow interior about six inches in diameter. Saw off a section about a foot long, bevel one end, to which a roof may be attached, as shown in the drawing, and fit in the other end a piece of wood, about an inch thick, for a floor. With an auger bore a hole for a doorway. The size of this hole is important; its diameter should be no more than an inch and a half for a wren, and no more than two inches for a bluebird. If it is larger than two inches it is likely to attract martins, or bluejays with an appetite for eggs or young birds.

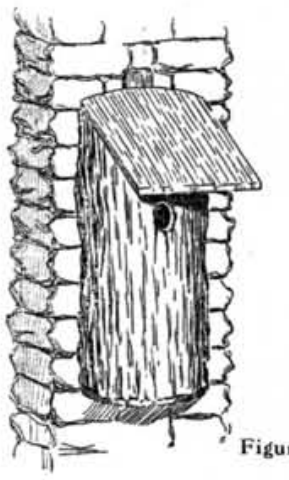


Figure 1

By means of a cleat fastened to the back of this house, it may be secured in any convenient place, such as a tree trunk or the side of a house or brick chimney. For bluebirds it should be placed within about twelve feet from the ground.

This form of house may also be made from a solid limb of the diameter and length mentioned, sawed in half, lengthwise. With a gouge, scoop out both halves and fasten together with wire, which may be drawn tight by twisting the joined ends. The hollowed-out interior should be about six inches in diameter.

Because of the martin's beauty and usefulness, bird-house architects have created for it some elaborate and expensive homes; but none, probably, is more attractive to the bird itself than the simple form shown in Figure 2. This house may be made from a common sugar or flour barrel. The roof may be of tin or zinc, or of painted canvas stretched over wood. Into this barrel, fit a square box to

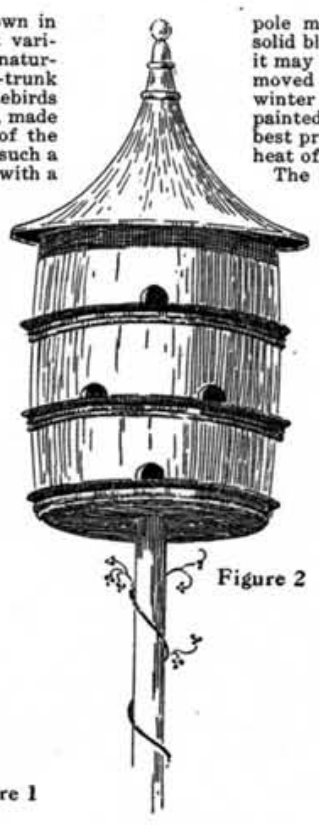


Figure 2

pole may be hinged at its base to a solid block set in the ground, so that it may be lowered and the house removed and stored away during the winter months. The house should be painted in light colors, which will best protect the young birds from the heat of the sun.

The pole supporting this martin house, or any other bird-house, and also the trunk of a tree in which a house is placed, should be protected by a cat guard, a good form of which is shown in Figure 5. Barbed wire wound around the trunk of the tree, but held away from it by cleats about two inches thick, forms the best guard. Another simple guard may be made by tying around the support or tree trunks a number of stalks of rose bushes or any other branches with natural thorns.

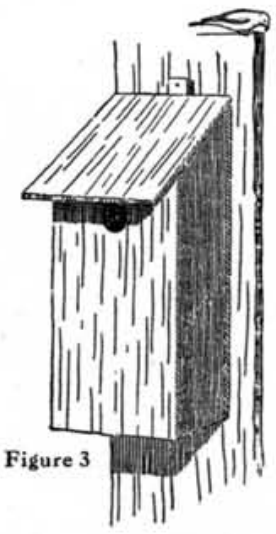


Figure 3

A good form of house, which may easily be constructed of weather-beaten boards, is shown in Figure 3. For bluebirds this should have about the the same exterior and interior dimensions as Figure 1.

Figure 4

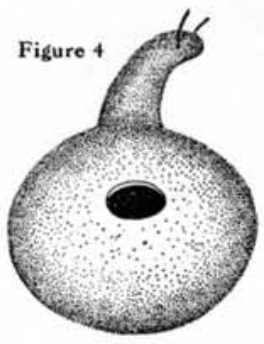


Figure 4 shows how a good house for wrens, bluebirds or tree swallows may be made from a gourd of the kind which grows commonly in the South. It should be no less than five or six inches in diameter, and may be suspended from the limb of a tree by boring a hole through the top part, through which wire may be run for fastening to a branch.

Phoebes, eave swallows and, frequently, robins are attracted by a shelf—Figure 6—attached under the eaves of a building near enough the overhang so that it will be protected from the rain. About eight inches long by six inches deep would be the proper floor space for such a shelf. Another house which should attract any of the birds mentioned is shown by Figure 7. It may be made of the bark of birch, chestnut or elm trees. A limb about eight inches in diameter should be selected. Do not pick a limb with knots, and it should be sawed into sections about a foot long. After boring a hole through the bark, two or three inches from one end, make an incision on the opposite side and then force off the bark carefully with a wooden wedge. A floor and roof may be made from sections about an inch thick, sawed from the barked limb and then trimmed down so the bark will overlap half an inch.

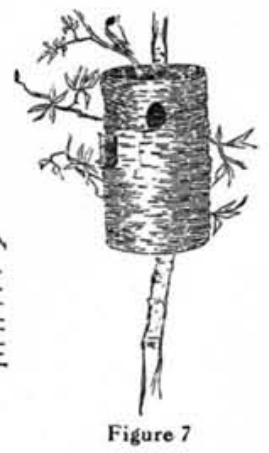


Figure 7

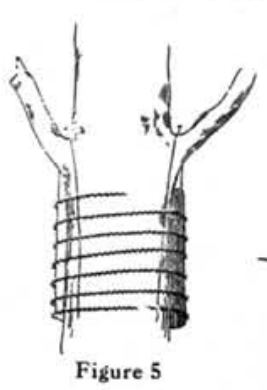


Figure 5

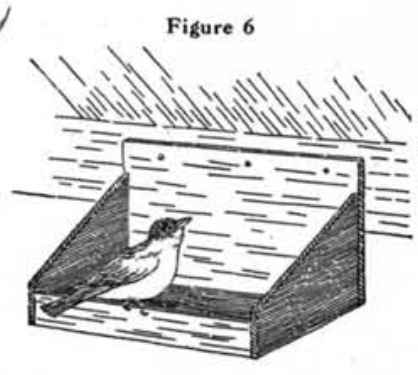


Figure 6

which have been attached cigar or other boxes, four for each side of the interior box, and arranged in the form of a diamond. Doors may be cut through the staves of the barrel opposite each of these boxes. These doors should be from three to four inches in diameter.

In order to prevent the young birds from crowding one another through the doorway, a strip of wood, about two inches wide, should be attached to the side of the barrel just under each tier of doorways, and to this attach a railing about three inches high. The platforms should have a slight downward pitch, so that rain will not run into the nesting boxes.

The supporting pole should be passed through the bottom and top of the inside large box (to which the nesting boxes are attached) and made fast to the roof. It should elevate the barrel from fifteen to twenty-[illegible]

Any of our readers wishing more complete instructions and details for building any of the

The People's Home Journal, March 1918.

Why Wild Birds Must Be Protected

By George Gladden

THIS is the first of a series of articles designed to tell the very remarkable story of the actual economic value of our common birds. The story is known only to a very few of those it most immediately concerns—farmers, horticulturists and gardeners as well as all others who occupy premises on which there is vegetation of any kind. Yet it is literally true, that without the assistance of wild birds, much of this growth would be destroyed, perhaps in a single season. As a life-long student of birds, and especially as assistant in wild-life preservation to the foremost American wild-life conservationist, Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, Mr. Gladden has familiarized himself with economic ornithology. He will be glad to answer specific questions on this subject from readers of "The People's Home Journal," and also to assist them in identifying birds concerning whose names and characteristics they may be in doubt.—The Editor.

THESE discussions will be devoted especially to purely *economic* reasons for the protection of useful insectivorous birds. A comprehensive treatment of this interesting and important subject would make a good-sized book, as it would require the discussion of several hundred different species of birds. But it will be worth while at least to present the facts concerning the commoner species which have long shown a preference for regions which have come under the influence of civilization.

Everybody knows the Bluebird, whose return each spring to its northern breeding grounds is an event which appeals even to the most casual observer of Nature's calendar. Yet among all those who hail this event, there are few who realize that this bird is as useful in its habits as it is beautiful in its appearance and gentle and lovable in its disposition. The following economic exhibit we have as the result of the scientific examination of the contents of the stomachs of 855 Bluebirds, taken for this purpose in various parts of the country, and at different seasons of the year.

From this examination we learn that 53 per cent. of the Bluebird's food in August and September is composed of grasshoppers, which in those months are especially destructive to growing crops; while 68 per cent. of its diet, during its entire stay in its northern breeding grounds, is made up of various kinds of insects, including grasshoppers, beetles and caterpillars, all of them very injurious to crops or trees.

IN a different form of computation we have an even more striking statement concerning the value to man of the Bluebird's feeding habits, from Professor S. A. Forbes, who estimates that "one hundred Bluebirds at thirty insects each day [a very conservative estimate] would eat, in eight months, about 670,000 insects. If this number of birds were destroyed the result would be the preservation, on the area supervised by them, of about 70,000 moths and caterpillars (many of them cutworms), 12,000 leaf-hoppers, 10,000 curculios, and 65,000 crickets, locusts and grasshoppers. How this frightful horde of marauders would busy itself if left undisturbed no one can doubt. It would eat grass and clover, and corn and cabbage, inflicting an immense injury itself, and leaving a progeny which would multiply that injury indefinitely."

The Meadowlark is one of the farmer's very best friends. It is essentially a bird of the fields and meadows where it is constantly at work, during the summer months, destroying many of the most harmful insects. And this usefulness is prolonged even into the autumn and winter, for the bird is so hardy that many individuals remain in the northern States long after the migratory birds have gone south.

In the stomachs of thirty specimens taken during October and November, in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Tennessee, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, long at the head of the Biological Survey, found 25 caterpillars, 57 grasshoppers and over 80 beetles, besides many other insects, so that 99 per cent. of the food of these birds was found to be composed of insects, most of them very harmful.

ANOTHER remarkable record for the Meadowlark is supplied by Professor Forbes, who found that 28 per cent. of the food of 33 specimens taken in Illinois, from March to July, consisted of caterpillars, one-half of which were cutworms and army worms, and one-fourth the larvæ of tiger moths. One of the birds had eaten 20 chinch bugs.

The contents of 1,514 stomachs examined by government experts was found to consist of 74 per cent. of animal food—practically all insects—and 26 per cent. of vegetable matter. This examination showed further that 72 per cent. of the Meadowlark's food in August consists of grasshoppers. Moreover, it is proved that the bird's vegetable food is composed of weed seeds, plus only a very small percentage of grain, and that chiefly waste.

The examination of 88 stomachs of House Wrens showed that 98 per cent. of their contents was composed of insects or their allies, and only 2 per cent. of vegetable matter, made up of bits of grass and other vegetation evidently taken in catching the insects.

As the Wren often raises in a single season 12 to 16 young, all of which become mature enough to forage for themselves very soon after they are able to leave the nest, it is evident that a pair of these lively little birds are very desirable tenants in garden or orchard.

The People's Home Journal, April 1918.

A Patriotic Service to Relieve the World's Most Vital Need—More Food

Few birds are more useful than the Phoebe. Nearly ninety per cent. of the diet of this bird is composed of insects and spiders, most of them injurious to crops or cattle. Mrs. Phoebe is shown here feeding her young, of which each season she raises usually two broods of from four to six. She forages constantly, for the little ones need hundreds of insects of all descriptions in their daily diet.

Photo by L. W. Brownell.

Your Part in the *Journal's* 1918 Campaign for Bird Sanctuaries

JUST a year ago THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, through its Green Meadow Club, began its great campaign for Bird Sanctuaries. THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is proud of what it has accomplished. Such men as Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, and Dr. William T. Hornaday, the fearless leader in the fight for the conservation of American wild life, have given the work their warmest support and praise.

Such importance did Mr. Hoover attach to the movement and so vital a part did he consider it played in the campaign to conserve the world's food supply that he wrote THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL this commendation:

"I hope the people of the United States realize how closely related to this whole question of food saving is the protection and encouragement of insectivorous and migratory birds."

Dr. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, thus characterizes the Bird Sanctuary plan as a "work of genius:"

"It is by far the best and most far-reaching plan yet evolved."

Photo by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt.

The Cedar Waxwing is one of the deadliest enemies of insects that destroy plants. He will devour a hundred canker worms in an hour.

The season has arrived for a renewal of our campaign. We believe that those of our readers who obtained pledges for Bird Sanctuaries last summer will also be encouraged to continue their good work this year, and that those who did not take part in the campaign then will send for pledges and have a part in this greater campaign for the conservation of bird life in this country.

Over 200,000 Acres Pledged

THE results already achieved have surpassed our expectations. In the ten months for which figures are available pledges were obtained for 1,633 Sanctuaries, representing a total of 200,317 acres in all parts of the United States.

The movement in behalf of Bird Sanctuaries was begun because we believed we would be doing a work of inestimable value in the conservation of the world's food supply.

The farmer whose fields and orchards are the homes of large numbers of birds will find that he has been repaid many thousand fold for the small amount of care he has expended in protecting his feathered friends.

And you, in convincing him of the value of birds and in persuading him to make his acres a Bird Sanctuary, will have performed a patriotic service.

Only the birds keep in check the myriads of insects that would otherwise destroy the world's supply of food. This is not guess work, but the earnest warning of scientists. The United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that insects cause a loss to American farmers alone of more than *seven hundred million dollars* every year.

Much of this almost unbelievable sum would be saved if the birds were protected and were permitted and encouraged to multiply.

Prove your patriotism by establishing one or more Bird Sanctuaries. Make your own home property the first Sanctuary. Then go among the farmers, owners of estates, or wooded land, in your neighborhood, explain the Bird Sanctuary movement to them and ask them to sign a pledge. This pledge binds them to forbid the hunting of birds on their property and to promise to give the birds all the protection possible, including the posting of signs forbidding hunting.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL has had such signs made and will supply each Sanctuary free on request with enough signs to indicate that such property is a Sanctuary.

If you will try to obtain one or more Sanctuary pledges, fill out the application blank printed below, asking for as many blank pledges as you believe you will be able to obtain. The pledges will be sent to you at once. When you have them, ask the property owners who are willing to establish Sanctuaries to sign the pledge. Give the address of the land owner and the number of acres. Then sign your own name as witness and send the pledge to us. There is only one condition: *A Sanctuary must contain not less than one acre.* The last of your pledges must be in the post-office on the way to us not later than October 1st, 1918.

Prizes Will be Given

IN order to encourage you to added efforts in the obtaining of pledges THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL has decided to repeat its prize offer of last year for those who obtain the greatest number of pledges. The prizes follow:

First prize, $25 in cash. Second prize, $10 in cash. Third prize, $5 in cash. Fourth prize, $3 in cash. Fifth prize, four volumes of Thornton W. Burgess's latest books, autographed. Sixth to fifteenth prizes, a book of bird life. All books of equal value.

In addition to these there will be a special prize of $10 to the one whose pledges represent the greatest number of acres, whether the acreage be represented by one pledge or many. No prize will be divided. In case of a tie, a full prize will be awarded to each.

To all schools interested in our nation-wide movement, the JOURNAL offers an opportunity to obtain the nucleus of a nature library. A prize of Dr. William T. Hornaday's, "American Natural History," in four volumes, will be given the school whose pupils collectively obtain the greatest number of Bird Sanctuary pledges. The teacher may assist her pupils, and all pledges so obtained should be sent in by the teacher so that all may be credited to her school. Teachers who desire to enter their schools for this prize should send to us at once for a supply of pledges and urge their pupils to more active efforts.

Address all communications in regard to the contest to the Green Meadow Club of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, 76–88 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York.

The Green Meadow Club

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York

I WANT to prove true to my Green Meadow Club pledge and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once.....pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit all hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

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The People's Home Journal, May 1918.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—If your copy of the Journal does not arrive on time, please do not think it has been lost in transmission. The unusually congested condition of the railroads at this time makes it impossible to handle the United States mails without delay. Kindly wait a reasonable time before writing us.

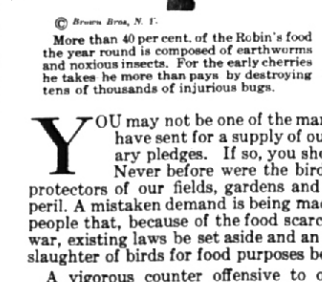
A Patriotic Service to Relieve the World's Most Vital Need—More Food

A Time of Peril for Wild Birds

Do Your Share to Protect the Enemies of the Pests that Destroy in a Year, Food Crops Valued at $1,104,869,300

© Brown Bros., N. Y.

Injurious ants, beetles, caterpillars and grasshoppers constitute more than three-fourths of the Catbird's diet. It takes some small cultivated fruit but does much more good than harm.



© Brown Bros., N. Y.

More than 40 per cent. of the Robin's food the year round is composed of earthworms and noxious insects. For the early cherries he takes he more than pays by destroying tens of thousands of injurious bugs.

YOU may not be one of the many who already have sent for a supply of our Bird Sanctuary pledges. If so, you should not delay. Never before were the birds, the natural protectors of our fields, gardens and trees, in such peril. A mistaken demand is being made by mistaken people that, because of the food scarcity due to the war, existing laws be set aside and an indiscriminate slaughter of birds for food purposes be encouraged.

A vigorous counter offensive to offset this evil propaganda is necessary on the part of those who realize the danger that would confront the country as a result of the unchecked killing of birds.

One of those who appreciates this peril to the utmost is Doctor William T. Hornaday, famous as the head of New York's great Zoological Park and one of the trustees of the Wild Life Protection Fund. Writing to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL of the announcement in the May JOURNAL of the renewal of our Bird Sanctuary campaign, Dr. Hornaday says:

"I think that your enterprise in this matter is most praiseworthy, and your success is a valuable achievement. In view of the foolish demands now being made by foolish people for a general relaxation of our game laws in order that more game may be killed 'on account of the war' your new campaign is most timely. It will exercise an important influence in promoting resolute support and enforcement of the many wise game laws on the statute books of the various states and the nation. No letting down the bars to game slaughter!"

DR. HORNADAY'S warning is timely. Those shortsighted or selfish persons who cite the necessity for more food as an excuse for hunting birds do not know or are indifferent to the value of a live bird over a dead one.

The work done by birds in saving food by destroying injurious insects and weed-seeds is almost unbelievable, but the figures given here are vouched for by scientists. For instance:

A scarlet tanager ate 630 gypsy-moth caterpillars in 18 minutes, which is at the rate of 2,100 an hour.

Appetites that Count

THE quail, most hunted of birds, has no bad habits and eats 145 species of insects in summer and 129 kinds of harmful weed-seeds in winter.

A flicker was found to have eaten 1,000 chinch bugs; a nighthawk, 600 grasshoppers; a Maryland yellow throat 3,500 plant lice in 40 minutes.

The stomach of a cedar waxwing contained 100 canker worms; a snow bunting was found to have eaten 1,000 pigeon weed-seeds; a Bob White made a meal on 5,000 seeds of the same plant, and a mourning dove ate 7,500 seeds of yellow sorel.

Professor Beale estimated that in Iowa the tree sparrow eats *875 tons* of weed-seeds every year.

The robin, the flicker, the thrush, all found frequently in the game-bag of the hunter, subsist largely on a diet of ants, beetles, bugs, flies, grasshoppers, caterpillars and spiders.

FOOD saving is patriotism. Prove your patriotism by helping save the birds that protect the nation's food supply.

You can do this by persuading some farmer, or some owner of wooded land, to make his property a Bird Sanctuary, a haven where birds will be safe from the gun of the hunter. If you are willing to do this fill out the application coupon printed below, asking for as many pledges as you believe you can find signers for.

When the pledges we will send reach you, get the land-owner to sign one, sign your own name as witness and send the pledge to us. We will send free on request as many signs as are necessary to designate properly a property as a Bird Sanctuary. *A sanctuary must contain not less than one acre.*

© Brown Bros., N. Y.

Nearly three-fourths of the Meadowlark's food consists of injurious beetles, bugs, grasshoppers and caterpillars, and its vegetable diet is composed chiefly of weed seeds.

Prizes will be given to those obtaining the greatest number of pledges. These are:

First prize, $25 in cash. Second prize, $10 in cash. Third prize, $5 in cash. Fourth prize, $3 in cash. Fifth prize, four volumes of Thornton W. Burgess's latest books, autographed. Sixth to fifteenth prizes, a book of bird life. All books of equal value. A $10 special prize to the one whose pledges, regardless of number, represent the greatest number of acres.

No prize will be divided. In case of a tie, a full prize will be awarded to each.

To the school whose pupils collectively obtain the most pledges will be given Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural History" in four volumes. Schools entering for this contest should send in their pledges through the teacher. Teachers may aid in getting pledges.

One School Already Has 5,000 Acres

A COUNTRY school just outside of Springfield, Massachusetts, is already out to get that school prize! The number of its pupils is under forty, and this includes the teeny weeny folks, yet in less than two weeks these boys and girls have secured pledges for over 5,000 acres for Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries.

© Brown Bros., N. Y.

The Kingbird drives away hawks which prey upon useful birds, and destroys thousands of injurious insects. Contrary to a common belief among bee-keepers, it catches only a few honeybees and nearly all of these are drones.

The best part of it is, these boys and girls started to get these sanctuaries before they knew about the prize. They started to do it in memory of a little bird, a Red-eye Vireo, which was a dearly beloved pet of the whole school, and was accidentally killed last January. This little bird was found on the ground just after school opened in the fall. It had fallen from a nest and was so little that it was not fully feathered. It could not be put back because it had a broken leg. The teacher took the helpless little feathered mite home, set the leg and cared for the little patient. As soon as it could be moved she took it to school with her every day, and the children took great joy in hunting for crickets and other insects with which to feed Vireo, for like all other wild birds, the little fellow had a voracious appetite for destructive insects.

The leg became quite well, and Vireo was soon everybody's pet. He had the freedom of the school room and was never so happy as when with the children. He never seemed to fear the pupils. At night the teacher took him home with her, bringing him back each morning. He was not old enough to migrate and so he went to school daily until the latter part of January when the fatal accident occurred.

THE little folks of this school had not heard of this sanctuary plan until this spring. The minute they heard of it they wanted to get as many sanctuaries as they could in memory of the little feathered friend who had given them so much joy. Getting these sanctuaries as a memorial to Vireo was entirely their own suggestion.

Since they have heard about the prize offered to the school which obtains the greatest number of sanctuaries these children have made up their minds that any other school that beats them will have to work. In the first place, they want Dr. Hornaday's books for their school library, and they are going to try mighty hard to get them. In the second place, they all live on farms, and every one of them knows the importance of our birds in increasing the food supply by destruction of insects.

More Birds—More Food

LASTLY, these boys and girls are tremendously interested in helping to win the war. They are doing their share in gardens this year and in many other ways. They quickly realized how much the protection of our birds means as a true war work, and they are taking great pride in the belief that these sanctuaries are not only of direct benefit to the birds and an expression of kindness and mercy, but are also a real benefit to the nation in its effort to win the war.

What other school will do so well? Get busy!

There is still plenty of time. Don't let the fact that the contest started a month ago prevent your entering it, either as an individual or as one of the members of a school. The contest does not close until October 1st. You have plenty of time to win a prize, but even if you don't you will have the reward of knowing that you did your country a service—which is the *best* reward in these days!

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The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
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Rule for Beginning Subscriptions to "The People's Home Journal."—All subscriptions received between November 15th and March 1st will begin with the January issue. Subscriptions received betwe n March 1st and June 1st will begin with the April issue. Subscriptions received between June 1st and September 10th will begin with the July issue. All subscriptions received between September 10th and November 15th will begin with the November issue.

Expirations.—The receipt of a *blue subscription blank* notifies you that your subscription has expired. The magazine in which the blue blank is enclosed is the last issue to which you are entitled.

Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, a subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason, a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post-office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

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We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless renewal of subscription is received. If your subscription has expired the magazine will not be mailed to you unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

The People's Home Journal, June 1918.

A Patriotic Service to Relieve the World's Most Vital Need—More Food

High Honor for Bird Sanctuary Workers

A Medal for Friends of Birds

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund Offered as a Prize to JOURNAL *Readers.*

THE GOLD MEDAL of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund is offered as a prize in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL Bird Sanctuary Contest. We make this announcement with no small feeling of pride.

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund is composed of devoted friends of birds and animals who are giving their time and their means to a national fight for laws that will preserve the wild life that is in peril of extinction. The active head is Dr. William T. Hornaday, chief of New York City's Zoological Park, and champion of wild life.

Through Dr. Hornaday's efforts, a fund of more than $100,000 has been raised, the income from which is used wherever the need is gravest for the protection of birds and animals. This organization has made its influence for good felt, not only in Congress but in a majority of the State legislatures. Enrolled in its membership are such widely known persons as Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Ford, George Eastman, George F. Baker, Alexander S. Cochran, William P. Clyde and William H. Nichols.

Several years ago the trustees of the Fund decided to bestow gold medals on persons who have rendered great service to the wild life of the nation. Up to date only four medals have been awarded:

The first to Mrs. Sage, because of long and devoted services in the fight for bird sanctuaries and the passage of protective legislation. The second to Aldo Leopold of the United States Forest Service in New Mexico for his work in arousing New Mexico and Arizona to the necessity of protecting the wild life of those States. Dr. T. C. Stephens of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, and Drew W. Stanrod, Jr., of Idaho, are the third and fourth persons who wear the medal in recognition of their work for protective legislation.

May Win Both Medal and Prize

IT IS with such services as these that the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund ranks the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary campaign. Looking over the field of possible candidates for the honor this year, Dr. Hornaday could discover no work promising better results for the nation's wild life than the Bird Sanctuary campaign of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL.

The giving of this medal will be in addition to the prizes already offered by THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL. It will be possible to win one of these prizes and the gold medal also. On the other hand, the medal might go to one who did not receive one of the other prizes.

In awarding the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund medal, the points to be considered will be the number of Bird Sanctuary pledges obtained, the total area embraced in these pledges and the relative value of the efforts put forth by the various candidates for the honor. It is possible that a worker—even though the number of his pledges or the acreage they embrace may not equal those of some others—might be entitled to more credit than an opponent who had more figures to show, because of difficulties overcome and comparative results achieved.

In awarding the medal these points will be taken into account by a committee composed of Dr. Hornaday, Thornton W. Burgess, founder of the JOURNAL'S Green Meadow Club, and a third person to be selected by them. Sanctuary workers who have obtained pledges sufficient in number and in acreage to entitle them to consideration in the contest for the medal will be asked to submit to the committee a statement of the time they devoted to the work, the methods they employed and the difficulties overcome.

The medal proper is of solid gold, an inch in diameter. In the center is seen a white-tailed deer. This deer was chosen, not by chance, but because it was considered to be most appropriate for a medal of this character. Of all the larger wild animals in the United States, the white-tailed deer responds most readily to protection.

The deer stands on a broken rifle; and, rising over the hills, is the sun, symbolical of the dawn of a new era in the treatment of wild life. Above the deer is the inscription, "Distinguished Services to Wild Life," and underneath are the initials of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. Around the border is a wreath of laurel. The medal is suspended by a ribbon from a bar engraved with the Egyptian symbol of protection.

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BIRD SANCTUARY

By W. Livingston Larned

IF you have heard, at dusk, the twittering
Of little birds, rimmed 'round a cozy nest,
And seen them there beneath that sheltering wing
As night came on and fires died in the West;
If you have sensed the Mother-love of birds,
Have matched that love with human kind,
You will not see harm come to them—their lives,
As precious as when some wee babe arrives,
Will waken love, though other eyes be blind.

If you have wandered through a wood alone—
Some tranquil place, where fern and moss abound—
And heard a winged choir chanting to its own,
Born of the places of faint, half-hushed sound;
If you have peered up past the low-hung boughs,
And caught a glint of scarlet or of blue
And heard the glad song pour from little throats,
The wild, sweet ecstacy of liquid notes,
The care of them would be love's task to you.

If you have ever thrown the casement wide,
These Summer mornings as the roses wake,
And fed a Robin—watched him try to hide
Beneath the bowers that the jonquils make,
A spirit—born of brotherhood—will bring
That mite of feathers very close to you;
You'll share your crumbs with him each passing day;
And shield his song, that it may never die away;
For when *he* sings, *your* heart is singing, too!

Contest Closes October 1st

THE contest for this medal and for the prizes offered by THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL does not close until October 1st, so there is ample time for you to take part, even if you have not already begun work. Fill out the coupon below, asking for as many pledges as you believe you will need. Then ask farmers and owners of wooded lands in your neighborhood to sign these pledges, making their property a Sanctuary for birds. Sign the pledges yourself as a witness and send them to us. We will send free on request as many signs as are necessary to properly designate a property as a Bird Sanctuary. *A sanctuary must contain not less than one acre.*

We offer these prizes:

First prize, $25 in cash. Second prize, $10 in cash. Third prize, $5 in cash. Fourth prize, $3 in cash. Fifth prize, four volumes of Thornton W. Burgess's latest books, autographed. Sixth to fifteenth prizes, a book of bird life. All books of equal value. A special prize of $10 will be awarded to the one whose pledges, regardless of number, represent the greatest number of acres.

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The People's Home Journal, July 1918.

We are starting to mail the Journal earlier now than we did before the war, but we know it takes days and sometimes even weeks longer for magazines to reach subscribers. If your copy of the Journal does not arrive on time, please be patient and do not complain too soon, as your letter of complaint will add to the mail congestion, but cannot hurry your magazine to you. We shall always be glad to replace any copies you may have missed—after you have waited a reasonable time.

A Patriotic Service to Relieve the World's Most Vital Need—More Food

Patriotism and Bird Protection

PATRIOTISM and bird protection go hand in hand. When THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL started its campaign for Bird Sanctuaries a year ago, the United States had only just entered the war. Even then it was recognized that victory would depend in a large measure on our ability to feed our own soldiers and those of our Allies.

The pinch of hunger had been felt by millions in Europe in that year; and even we in this country have missed from our tables many articles of food that we formerly considered necessary. More food and yet more food must be produced! How can we do it? One way is by protecting wild birds. These birds help us to produce more food by destroying insects and seeds of noxious weeds.

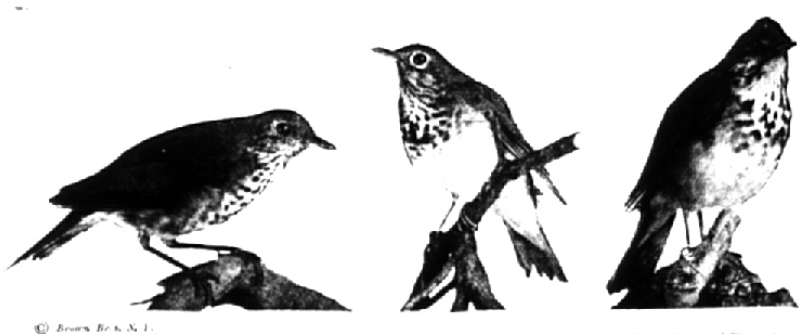
You will remember that when Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, heard of THE JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary plan, he wrote praising it and calling attention to the close relationship between the protection of birds and the conservation of food.

Roy M. Landon, secretary of the Maywood Bird Club, Maywood, Illinois, writing to commend the Bird Sanctuary plan, says:

"If all the birds in the world were to drop into the oceans to-morrow, insects would devour, in a very short time, all growing things; the beasts would starve; and, when the supply of fish was exhausted, man would perish from the earth."

The value of birds as destroyers of insects and weed seeds is not a matter of guess work. In order to have absolute proof, scores of birds have been sacrificed by government scientists, and the contents of the birds' stomachs examined.

These investigations have proved that the bird that does not do far more good than harm, is very rare.



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Here are three species of the thrush. At the left is the Gray-cheeked Thrush; center, Olive-backed Thrush; right, Hermit Thrush. These birds are cherished wherever they are found. The thrush subsists on grasshoppers, katydids and weevils. A large percentage of its food is flying insects, such as wasps and flies. Cultivated crops are benefited because of its persistent warfare on pests.

Millions of Insects Destroyed

PROFESSOR E. D. SANDERSON has estimated, for instance, that chickadees destroy annually in the State of Michigan, about *eight billion insects*. It has been estimated that the quail in Virginia and North Carolina eat 340 *tons* of insects in June and July, and 1,341 *tons* of weed seeds in eight months. It has been estimated that birds on farms in the Eastern United States destroy, during the summer, over *ten million million insects*.

Seeds form the only food of many birds from the closing of the growing season to the opening of spring. One of our most eminent authorities, Frank M. Chapman, says that the value of birds to the crops by their eating seeds of noxious weeds cannot be overestimated. Professor F. E. L. Beal, of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that the tree sparrow destroys no less than 875 *tons* of weed seed each year in Iowa alone! Native sparrows destroy, in two months, ninety per cent of the seeds of pigeon grass and ragweed.

These figures prove how true it is that bird protection is patriotism. You will be performing a patriotic duty by establishing one or more Bird Sanctuaries. A Bird Sanctuary is a place where birds are protected from hunters and, as much as possible, from such other enemies as cats.

© *Brown Bros., N. Y.*

The Cuckoo is the worst enemy of the leaf-devouring caterpillar. It eats even the hairy species that destroys apple orchards. It also has a special fondness for spiders, large moths and beetles. One Cuckoo is worth $100 to any orchardist.

Use War as Excuse

WITH all this proof of their value at hand, it would seem that there would be no difference of opinion in regard to protecting birds. But ignorant or selfish men, who like to hunt, are making the war an argument for killing birds. They say they should be permitted to kill birds because the war has made food scarce. But it has been shown that if all the game in the United States—animals as well as birds—was killed, it would not make three meals for the people of this country. After the birds were gone there would be nothing to keep the insect hordes in check.

You can do your part in defeating the plans of the hunters by first making your own place a Bird Sanctuary and then asking the owners of farms and wooded lands in your vicinity to do the same. Fill out the form printed below and send it to us, asking for as many Bird Sanctuary pledges as you believe you will be able to obtain. When you get them, ask your neighbors to sign them. Sign the pledges yourself as witness and send them to us.

It will be necessary to put up signs as a warning to hunters that the property has been made a Sanctuary. THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL will send free on request as many signs as are required to properly designate a Sanctuary. A Bird Sanctuary must contain at least one acre.

A splendid recognition of the importance of THE JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary campaign was the announcement, made last month, that the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund had decided to give its gold medal, which is awarded for "Distinguished service to wild life," to some JOURNAL Bird-Sanctuary worker. In awarding the medal the committee will take into consideration the number of pledges obtained, the number of acres embraced in the pledges, the amount of time and labor expended and the difficulties overcome by the worker.

Schools May Enter

THERE is keen competition for the Dr. William T. Hornaday "American Natural History" in four volumes, offered to the school that obtains the most pledges. A Massachusetts school already has 7,000 acres pledged. An Ohio teacher writes that all her twenty-five pupils are deeply interested in trying to obtain the books for their school. Schools that enter this contest should send in their pledges through their teacher so they will all be credited to the school.

In addition to the gold medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and the school prize, THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL has offered these prizes to those who obtain the greatest number of pledges:

First prize, $25 in cash. Second prize, $10 in cash. Third prize, $5 in cash. Fourth prize, $3 in cash. Fifth prize, four volumes of Thornton W. Burgess's latest books, autographed. Sixth to fifteenth prizes, a book of bird life. All books of equal value. A special prize of $10 will be awarded to the one whose pledges, regardless of number, represent the greatest number of acres. No prize will be divided. In case of a tie, a full prize will be awarded to each.

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The Sparrow Hawk has attracted more attention as a target than as a useful bird. Thousands have been sacrificed for sport. Its prey is field mice and scores of other pests, including the boll weevil and malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

The contest does not close until October 1st, so you still have time to send for a supply of pledges and try for the prizes. But THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL believes that a far greater incentive than the prizes will be the knowledge that in protecting the birds you are performing an act of patriotism.

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to prove true to my Green Meadow Club pledge and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit all hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

The People's Home Journal, August 1918.

England in War Time Seeks Help of Birds

Hawks and Owls are among the most valued feathered allies

OCCUPIED as she is with the terrible business of war, England yet has time to think of the birds. In fact, it is because she has this terrible war on her hands that her thoughts are turning to her feathered allies.

An appeal bearing the names of some of the greatest scientists of England has recently been issued pointing out the value of birds in this time of national peril and food shortage and urging the necessity of protecting them. This appeal is based on the same argument that THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL has been putting forth in the United States: that without birds the food crops so necessary to England's civilian population and her armies will be damaged by insects.

Just as in the United States, there are misguided persons in England who are urging that, because of the war, birds be killed for food. The English scientists pointed out what a mistaken idea this is. These birds, if killed, would supply very little food, it was pointed out, while alive they destroy countless swarms of insects that are injurious to crops.

The scientists appeal, in the name of patriotism, to agricultural bodies, gardening associations, and schools to give immediate and determined protection to birds and their nests. In effect, the scientists urge the necessity in England of Bird Sanctuaries, such as those established in the United States by THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL.

One of the strongest points made by the English scientists was the value of such birds as hawks and owls. There are many persons who look upon birds of these species as useless, if not actually harmful. They are willing to protect songsters, but there is no appeal to them in songless birds.

Protect the Songless Birds

BUT it is birds of the hawk and owl families that the English scientists particularly commend, and in this they are borne out by the scientists of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. These birds not only devour immense numbers of insects such as grasshoppers, but serve to keep in check the hordes of rats and field mice which are so destructive to grain crops.

One of the most active and valuable friends of man is the agile nighthawk, which may be seen darting about in the dusk with incredible swiftness in pursuit of insects. Yet this bird is almost extinct in some sections because hunters like to display their marksmanship by showing they are able to bring down such a swiftly flying bird.

Nighthawks are so quick on the wing that few insects can escape them. Stomachs of nighthawks have been found to contain more than fifty varieties of injurious insects. Friends of birds should give this hawk their especial protection.

The rough-legged hawk is another placed by scientists among the almost wholly beneficial birds. This bird feeds almost exclusively on the smaller rodents, including meadow mice, which do incalculable damage to crops and young trees which they gnaw in the winter.

An incident that shows the injustice of the popular opinion regarding hawks is reported from Ohio. When the law putting a bounty on hawks was in force in that State, a township clerk issued certificates for forty-six sparrow hawks which had been killed. The clerk examined the stomachs of these hawks, and in forty-five of them found only grasshoppers and beetles. The other stomach contained the fur and bones of a meadow mouse. Thus the State had been paying for the destruction of birds that were working to help save its crops.

Value of Hawks and Owls

SCIENTISTS say that the sparrow hawk does occasionally attack chickens; but so seldom, that this offense is as nothing compared with the good the bird does. The real offender among the hawks —the one that gives the family its bad name—is the Cooper's hawk, which is a persistent hunter of chickens and domesticated doves.

Compared with the long-eared owl, the ordinary house cat is a poor mouser.

The little screech owl is a diligent mouser, too, but also has a voracious appetite for insects. Fifty grasshoppers have been found in the stomach of one screech owl. About one-seventh of the screech owl's food consists of other birds, but most of these are sparrows.

Last Chance for a Prize

OUR Bird Sanctuaries are for hawks and owls, as well as birds that charm by their songs and attract by the beauty of their plumage. If you have not yet joined the patriotic movement to protect birds there is still time. Bird sanctuaries may be established at any season of the year. If you want to try for the prizes, it is not too late, as the contest does not close until October 1st. A Bird Sanctuary, as most of you know by this time, is a tract of farm or wooded land, *not less than an acre in extent*, where all hunting of birds is prohibited, and signs are posted to warn hunters to keep out.

By getting farmers and owners of wooded lands to sign a pledge making their property Bird Sanctuaries, you will be performing a patriotic duty, and you may also win one of the numerous prizes offered. If you want a part in this work which such men as Mr. Herbert Hoover have given high praise, fill out the blank given below and send it to us. When you receive the pledges we will then give you, go among your friends who own wooded or farm lands, get them to sign the pledges, sign them yourself as a witness and return them to us.

All pledges must be in by October 1st. Prizes will be awarded to those who obtain the greatest number of pledges. They are:

First prize, $25 in cash. Second prize, $10 in cash. Third prize, $5 in cash. Fourth prize, $3 in cash. Fifth prize, four volumes of Thornton W. Burgess's latest books, autographed. Sixth to fifteenth prizes, a book of bird life. All books of equal value. A special prize of $10 will be awarded to the one whose pledges, regardless of number, represent the greatest number of acres. No prize will be divided. In case of a tie, a full prize will be awarded to each.

To the school whose pupils collectively obtain the most pledges will be given Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural History" in four volumes. Schools entering for this contest should send in their pledges through the teacher. Teachers may aid in getting pledges.

In addition to these, there is also the beautiful gold medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund which will go this year to some JOURNAL Bird Sanctuary worker. This national organization for the protection of birds and wild animals, appreciating the value of the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary plan, decided to give its medal, which is awarded only for very exceptional service to wild life, to some Bird Sanctuary worker. In awarding this medal, the number of pledges, the total acreage and the relative value of the efforts put forth by the contestants will be taken into consideration.

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to prove true to my Green Meadow Club pledge and to show my patriotism by establishing as many Bird Sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit all hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

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The People's Home Journal, September 1918.

The Journal's *"Let's Talk It Over"* for October

Go *"Over the Top"* for the Birds

There is still time to get Sanctuary Pledges before the contest closes

THE JOURNAL'S 1918 Bird Sanctuary contest closes October 1st. If you have not yet sent in your Sanctuary pledges it is time you were getting ready to do so, if you want to be considered in the distribution of the prizes offered, including the beautiful and valuable medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, offered through Dr. William T. Hornaday.

This medal, a picture of which is shown on this page, is something that is coveted by every lover of wild life, for the winning of it marks its possessor as one who has performed conspicuous and distinguished service in behalf of wild life. Only four of these medals have been awarded, and the fact that one of them has been offered in the JOURNAL'S Sanctuary contest is sufficient evidence of the importance Dr. Hornaday attaches to the work the Sanctuary movement is doing. To wear this medal is a rare honor.

"I KNOW of no medal," says Thornton W. Burgess, "aside from war medals to be won only at the front, that I would rather possess than the medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. In the truest sense of the word, it is a service medal, and whoever wins it may well feel a deep and lasting pride in the achievement. It would be a truly magnificent thing if this contest should end with half a million acres pledged to the safety of birds and thus to a splendid and effective measure in aid of the fighting forces for the liberty of the world."

Remember, those of you who have not sent in your pledges, that they must be in the hands of the contest judges or in your post office not later than October 1st. If the envelope does not show by its postmark that it was deposited in your post office on October 1st, or before, you can not be considered a contestant for the prizes. The safest plan is not to take any chances but to mail the pledges a day or two in advance of the final date.

This issue of the JOURNAL will reach most of the readers before October 1st, so you have a few days yet in which to get additional pledges. Don't give up, and say you've done all you can do. That isn't the American fighting spirit—the spirit our boys are showing France. Make up your mind that you are going to get at least one more pledge before the contest closes.

THIS has been a great summer for the birds, but just how great we can not tell you yet, for at the time this was written only a comparative few of the pledges have come in. We can tell you this, though, that the pledges so far received this year are in excess of the number received at the same time last summer.

This shows that you have been backing up the feathered soldiers who have been fighting for you, for anyone who does anything to help win the war *is* fighting for you—for our beloved country—for all the freedom-loving people of the world. It makes no difference what it is, so long as it is something to help win the war.

Ever since this terrible war started, a great feathered army has been fighting day and night, summer and winter, to help the Allies win. Without the help of these feathered soldiers, our fighting men would not have had sufficient food. Our Allies would have been facing starvation, and we ourselves would have been little better off. The margin between sufficient food for absolute necessities and famine has been and still is uncomfortably narrow,

Only four people wear this medal. Will you be the fifth?

hence the food restrictions with which we have all become so familiar. The margin is narrow, but it is sufficient. Have you ever realized that but for the birds, the feathered soldiers, that margin might not, and probably would not, exist to-day! It is an indisputable fact. Had a great disaster destroyed all insect-eating and vermin-destroying birds two years, or even a year, ago, we would, to-day, be facing such a food shortage as, in all probability, would have meant the loss of the war. Even as it is, the loss from insects and from such vermin as rats and mice totals a sum so vast as to be almost unbelievable. What it would be without the aid of birds in keeping the pests in check fairly staggers the imagination.

IN view of the services rendered by the birds, they should be given the utmost protection. To this end, present laws are wholly inadequate. What the birds need is a great number of small areas scattered all over the country where they may at all seasons of the year be protected and guarded. It is for the establishment of these small areas of safety that THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is conducting this sanctuary campaign. *These sanctuaries are a war need.* If you have established, or aided in establishing, one or more of these sanctuaries you have performed a service, not alone for the birds, but for your country.

In addition to the gold medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, already described, these prizes will be awarded to Bird Sanctuary workers:

First prize, $25 in cash. Second prize, $10 in cash. Third prize, $5 in cash. Fourth prize, $3 in cash. Fifth prize, four volumes of Thornton W. Burgess's latest books, autographed. Sixth to fifteenth prizes, a book of bird life. All books of equal value. A special prize of $10 will be awarded to the one whose pledges, regardless of number, represent the greatest number of acres. To the school whose pupils collectively obtain the most pledges will be given Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural History" in four volumes. No prize will be divided. In case of a tie, a full prize will be awarded to each.

The People's Home Journal, October 1918.

Nearly a Million Acres Now Homes for Our Wild Birds

"The Greatest Magazine Achievement in History"

IT was a long but highly interesting letter that Marjorie Lloyd, a little girl residing near Antigo, Wisconsin, and one of the most enthusiastic workers in the 1918 Bird Sanctuary Campaign of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL wrote to our editor—a letter that the JOURNAL will always prize highly with the many other interesting ones that came from the great army of Sanctuary workers.

"The work has been a real pleasure and a pleasant pastime," writes little Miss Lloyd. "Besides being a friend of the birds, I have felt that I was doing a very little bit toward helping my country."

A very little bit! And during the long summer while the JOURNAL'S contest was open, Marjorie Lloyd actually tramped fifty miles in order to get farmers and land-owners to sign pledges. "On one trip mother went with me," she writes. "We rode seven miles with the mail carrier and then walked back, stopping at each house along the road."

And on one occasion this brave little friend of the birds, in her quest for a sanctuary for them in a more remote part of her State was bitten by a dog! This incident she modestly sets down as follows:

"One accident occurred which put me back a little. I was bitten by a dog. He left the mark of five teeth in my leg; but I got over that nicely, only it made me a little afraid of other dogs. We live fourteen miles from town, and one has to cover quite a little ground going from one place to another."

Secured Forty-eight in Two Evenings

HUGH HOLT, of Louisa, Kentucky, was an untiring worker all summer. In two evenings he secured forty-eight signed pledges. His remarkable record was made despite the fact that he met a lot of opposition from people who first refused to sign because of the English sparrow. Many think this bird an enemy.

"Often a farmer would hesitate about signing," writes Rev. J. J. Resh, of Freeland, Pennsylvania, "because he was fond of hunting birds. Then I would tell him what a beautiful bird the partridge is, and of his song—and I also told him of the destructive weed seeds the partridge would eat. Finally he would be convinced and would sign up. I would give facts in public to mixed audiences, enlisting their sympathies in the movement. I had my pledges ready. They came and signed so fast, and there were so many that frequently I ran out of pledges."

Mr. Resh was one of the most enthusiastic of the Bird Sanctuary workers. He is not only a believer in our Sanctuaries from patriotic motives, but he has traveled through forty different States in order to acquaint himself with bird life. He has spent many dollars in travel and has paid the postage when writing to farmers throughout the country.

Brought His State to the Front

THE Reverend Harold E. Mouse, of Elkins, West Virginia, has made bird-conservation a life-time study. At the start of his Sanctuary work, he procured and circulated 13,000 pamphlets descriptive of bird life among an equal number of persons.

"That," he writes, "seems to have been the foundation for my success. The way I managed, I had very few objectors. The mountaineer with whom I had largely to deal, was slow to give up his rifle; but after he read the bird literature, bulletins, etc., and became educated to the fact that birds are among his greatest assets, he became a willing worker. In all I obtained 128 Sanctuaries, embracing an area of 65,268 acres in nine of the most mountainous counties of West Virginia. I feel certain that the time will soon come when West Virginia will be blessed with more weed-seed and insect-eating songsters because of these protected areas."

IT is worthy of note that West Virginia, which was among the States that sent in absolutely no sanctuaries in 1917, this year leads all the States in the number of protected areas and is near the top of the list in acreage.

Reverend Mr. Mouse worked constantly for three months. He spent $147 of his own money for postage, literature, printing and stenography, besides paying his own traveling expenses through his State.

What a Girl of Fourteen Did

MIRA HUNT, of King, Montana, is only fourteen years old, yet she secured 54,931 acres of Montana lands as sacred homes for wild birds. She might have increased her acreage, she says, but she ran short of pledges.

This energetic little worker lives on a homestead one mile from the Canadian boundary line, between the Milk River and the Sweet Grass Hills which are part of the Rocky Mountains.

"As the people out here live quite a distance apart," writes Mira Hunt, "I traveled over a great many miles to get my pledges signed. I went horseback to the Milk River Valley to get signers. Then papa took me to the Sweet Grass Hills in the car, which was about eighty miles the round trip. I also went to several farmers' meetings and to the Red Cross. Almost every one was willing to sign, and some were anxious to when they knew what the pledges were for. But a few objected. One man in particular would not sign because the birds ate his berries one year. He had only a few berries but the birds got them, and he is still grieving about it. I talked and explained for half an hour but couldn't convince him it was for the best."

The Great Record for 1918

INTERESTING as these letters are we haven't space for any more. Suffice it to say the JOURNAL'S sanctuary workers this year showed a patriotic spirit of which the entire country may well be proud. They went at their task—and it was not an easy one—determined to make good.

When the campaign closed October 1st, the number of Sanctuaries had reached a total of 3,379, with a combined area of 933,601 acres! Of this great area, 2,604 Sanctuaries, totaling 770,329 acres, had been added since the close of the 1917 campaign which had secured a total of 1,315 Sanctuaries with a combined area of 163,272 acres. Since October 1st, many more pledges have been received, so that the Sanctuaries now have reached a total of almost *one million acres!*

William T. Hornaday, the eminent naturalist and director of New York's great Zoological Park, who was one of the judges of the contest, wrote as follows:

To the Editor:

I am amazed and delighted by the success of your last campaign for the creation of Wild Life Sanctuaries! The results achieved far surpass my most sanguine expectations.

In making up the list of awards, the judges were immediately confronted by the fact that the great amount of work performed and the high results accomplished have rendered the original list quite inadequate to the occasion. To meet this situation, the trustees of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund at once decided to somewhat even up the contest by awarding three more medals, a cash prize of $50 and several more sets of natural history books and Certificates of Valuable Service. The trustees and judges find great pleasure in the fact that all these prizes were *thoroughly earned by effort and sacrifice.*

In this brief note it is impossible to speak adequately of the splendid achievement of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in its two campaigns for the creation of Wild Life Sanctuaries. The figures will appeal to the dullest or the most envious mind. The fine co-operation of Mr. Thornton W. Burgess is recognized; and a little later on I shall make a special effort to enable the American people to understand and appreciate what you all have done.

Yours with sincere admiration,

W. T. HORNADAY.

Mr. Burgess Adds His Thanks

THORNTON W. BURGESS, father of the Green Meadow Club, also one of the judges, addresses this letter to the Green Meadow members:

Dear Friends:

It is quite impossible for me to express to you the intense pride I feel in the achievement of the Green Meadow Club in its work for the preservation of bird life. I had hoped that the end of this last contest would show at least half a million acres pledged to the birds and their protection. I did not dare dream of almost a *million* acres. The results published herewith speak for themselves. They show what sincere, earnest, patriotic work on the part of the Green Meadow Club members can accomplish.

I hope that each one who secured a single sanctuary will feel that in so doing, a real patriotic work has been done. Our feathered friends have been and are continuously working for our personal welfare and we in protecting them are doing something for ourselves quite as much as we are for the birds. Most of you know that my personal interest in these sanctuaries is very great. I take more pride in the success of the work you have done than in any one thing in which I have been concerned in connection with the war.

Again I congratulate you. Let me add that I hope this is but the beginning. Let us keep on with the splendid work—not now for war but for peace. I hope that all of you who have established these sanctuaries will be sufficiently interested to urge the owners of the land to keep a watchful oversight of them and see to it that the birds have sufficient food to keep them through the winter.

Yours gratefully, in behalf of my friends the birds, THORNTON W. BURGESS.

IT is a remarkable fact that New Mexico leads all other States in the amount of acreage—139,090—while her neighboring States, Arizona and Nevada, are in the zero class. We regret to record also, that South Dakota, North Carolina, Delaware and Rhode Island are the only other States in the Union that did *not* return a single acre for birds. Nearly every State increased its acreage over that of last year.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL REWARDS FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PLEDGES

NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	SANCTUARIES	REWARD
1st	Hugh Holt	Kentucky	139	$25.00
2nd	Rev. Harold E. Mouse	West Virginia	123	10.00
3rd	Mira Hunt	Montana	103	5.00
4th	Marjorie Lloyd	Wisconsin	100	3.00
5th	Geo. L. L. de St. Remy	Canada	93	Set of Books
6th	Rev. J. J. Resh	Pennsylvania	87	Book of Bird
6th	George Horton	Illinois	87	Life
7th	George Stevens	Wisconsin	66	"
8th	Ogureita Bremer	Idaho	48	"
9th	J. E. Wood	West Virginia	44	"
10th	Mrs. R. Wilcken	Utah	42	"
11th	Donald Simpson	Colorado	36	"
12th	Earl Marihart	Iowa	34	"
12th	Ford Witherspoon	Texas	34	"
13th	Meree Sporleder	Illinois	31	"
14th	Edwin P. Flaum	New York	30	"
15th	Marion Taylor	Virginia	25	"
15th	Walter Price	West Virginia	25	"
15th	Alice M. Derrim	Indiana	25	"

SPECIAL PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL REWARDS

For the greatest acreage: Flora Whitfield, New Mexico, 139,090 acres—$10.

For the school having the greatest number of pledges: 16-Acre School, Springfield, Massachusetts, 109 sanctuaries—Set of Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural Histories."

Gold Medals Awarded by The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

Rev. Harold E. Mouse, West Virginia, 128 sanctuaries, 65,268 acres.

Rev. J. J. Resh, Pennsylvania, 87 sanctuaries, 72,932 acres.

George L. L. de St. Remy, Canada, 66 sanctuaries, 52,425 acres.

Mira Hunt, Montana, 103 sanctuaries, 54,949 acres.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS BY THE PERMANENT WILD LIFE PROTECTION FUND

Special cash award of $50.00 to Miss Flora Whitfield, New Mexico, 24 sanctuaries, 139,090 acres.

Certificate of valuable service from the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and a set of Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural Histories" to Marjorie Lloyd, Wisconsin, 100 sanctuaries, 9,391 acres.

Certificate of valuable service and set of Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural Histories" to George Stevens, Wisconsin, 66 sanctuaries, 7,204 acres.

Certificate of valuable service to George Horton, Illinois, 87 sanctuaries, 13,820 acres.

Certificate of valuable service to Joe. B. Woodward, Texas, 14 sanctuaries, 53,071 acres.

Certificate of valuable service and set of Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural Histories" to Cantrall School, Illinois, care Mrs. J. H. Canterbury, 54 sanctuaries, 14,402 acres.

Certificate of valuable service to the 16-Acre School, Springfield, Massachusetts, 109 sanctuaries, 16,011 acres. This school won THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL prize of a set of Dr. Hornaday's "American Natural Histories" for the largest acreage.

The People's Home Journal, February 1919.

Are You Ready to Enroll?

Rewards for 1919

ADULT CLASS

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund.

First Reward, $25.00 in cash.

Second Reward, $10.00 in cash.

Third Reward, Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's Books.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards, Books of Bird Life.

JUVENILE CLASS
(Under 18 years of age)

First Reward, $25.00 in cash.

Second Reward, $10.00 in cash.

Third Reward, Set of four of Thornton W. Burgess' Books.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards, Books of Bird Life.

SCHOOLS

First Reward, Set of Books.

Second Reward, Set of Books.

Special Reward for largest acreage, $10.00.

No prize will be divided. In case of a tie each winner receives a full reward.

The contest closes December 1st, 1919.

THE third campaign to increase the sanctuaries for wild birds is inaugurated by the Green Meadow Club, with this issue of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL. Already, in the United States and Canada, the Green Meadow Club Sanctuary notices are posted on a million acres! This in itself is no small accomplishment. The good already done by the protection of the birds on such a vast acreage, scattered from coast to coast, is beyond calculation. It increases with every passing day. But it is not enough. The Green Meadow Club is not satisfied, and will not be satisfied until it can claim at least 5,000,000 acres pledged to the protection of all useful birds.

The Sanctuary Plan

FOR the benefit of those who are not already thoroughly familiar with the sanctuary plan, we give herewith a brief summary of the objects sought and the methods employed. Scientists have long since pointed out that the economic relation between bird life and human life is so close and vital that it constitutes one of the most important factors in the survival and progress of the human race. It is an established fact that while birds can survive without man, man cannot survive without birds. We are prone to look upon our feathered friends as dependent upon our goodwill and protection; but comparatively few realize that it is we who are dependent upon our feathered friends. It is true that man's goodwill and protection are needed by the birds today—*desperately* needed—but that protection is from man himself, for the human element has proved the real menace to bird life.

Nature has so provided that without man's interference her balance in the plan of life would always be maintained. The natural enemies of birds would never succeed in upsetting that balance. It is the thoughtlessness of man which has, time and again, been the direct cause of the tremendous losses caused by insect pests.

Insect pests increase in direct ratio with the increase of cultivated crops. To keep these pests in check, there should be a like increase in bird life. By artificial means, such as the use of poisons, man has sought to offset the harm he has done by the ruthless destruction of bird life. But with all his knowledge of using poisons, he would be utterly helpless today were his feathered friends to be eliminated.

One of Man's Best Friends

The American quail is one of the most useful of our insect-eating birds. The illustration shows the species most familiar in the Far West, and commonly known as the California quail. He is one of the hardest-working insect and weed-seed destroyers in the land.

Humane Motives

THE Green Meadow Club seeks to protect the useful birds and to aid in their increase, not alone through humane motives, but selfishly, as an economic necessity. It, therefore, asks its members and all others, whether enrolled as members or not, to aid in the simple plan of having set aside as sanctuaries, wherein all useful birds will be absolutely safe from molestation by man, a great number of individual plots of land.

There is no desire to interfere with the interests of the sportsmen, when those interests do not conflict with the welfare of the people as a whole; there is no desire to pledge a whole community wherein there may be sufficient game birds for the legitimate pleasure of those who delight to be abroad in the lawful season for hunting. What the club does desire is to have in each community a number of areas of land from which the hunter will be excluded in order that birds may find absolute sanctuary thereon. This is in the interest of the sportsman and not antagonistic to his interests, for such areas will furnish natural breeding grounds from which the surrounding country will be supplied.

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund offered as a reward in "The People's Home Journal" Bird Sanctuary Contest.

The Big Problem

THE sanctuary plan was originally started as a war measure, to aid in the conservation of the food supply. The war has ended, but the world's supply of food has not, and, for a long time to come, will not attain its normal conditions. Food and more food is still the cry, and for the next two or three years America must assume the burden of supplying a very large proportion of the food for stricken Europe, to say nothing of its own constantly increasing needs.

Into this problem, the birds enter. They are the greatest single agency in the conservation of the world's food supply. The losses of growing crops due to natural agencies such as unfavorable weather conditions is small compared with the annual losses from the depredations of insect pests. In spite of modern methods of combating these pests, the annual losses suffered attain to an almost unbelievably stupendous figure. In addition there are losses due to the encroachment of weed pests—in many respects harder to combat than are the insect pests. The birds are nature's especially provided agency for combating both classes of pests.

Value of Birds

THERE are three great divisions among the birds: the insect eaters, the seed eaters, and the birds of prey. With a very few exceptions all these birds are man's warmest and most effective allies. A very small number of birds of prey are antagonistic to man, being destructive to the useful birds. The majority of the birds of prey are almost as useful to man as are the insect and seed eaters, because they destroy an immense amount of vermin, including rats and mice, to which class of animals an enormous loss in food supplies must be annually charged.

5,000,000 Acres Needed

IT is a matter of great pride to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL that in the two previous campaigns the results attained have put this movement on a permanent basis. The sanctuary movement has won the heartiest approval of bird students, food conservators and economists. But we feel that the work has only been started. We have 1,000,000 acres pledged and posted. We want 5,000,000, and as soon as possible.

So pleased with last year's results were the trustees of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund that they have agreed to again offer their beautiful gold medal for distinguished service to wild life, to be awarded to the one who, by December 1st, secures the largest number of pledges for Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries. To possess this medal is to claim a great honor. Only nine have been awarded during the several years since the establishment of the Fund. That it is again offered to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL readers is in itself a splendid endorsement of what the Green Meadow Club and the JOURNAL are endeavoring to do.

In addition to this medal, a number of rewards in three separate classes, are offered. There will be this year, an adult, a juvenile and a school class. The 1919 rewards are unusually attractive.

Fill out the coupon at the bottom of this column, and let us hear from you at once:

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to prove true to my Green Meadow Club pledge and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit all hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

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THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

May, 1919, Volume XXXIV—No. 5

Published Monthly by

F. M. LUPTON, Publisher, (Inc.,) 76-88 Lafayette Street, New York

Moody B. Gates, President

Subscription Price $1.00 per Year

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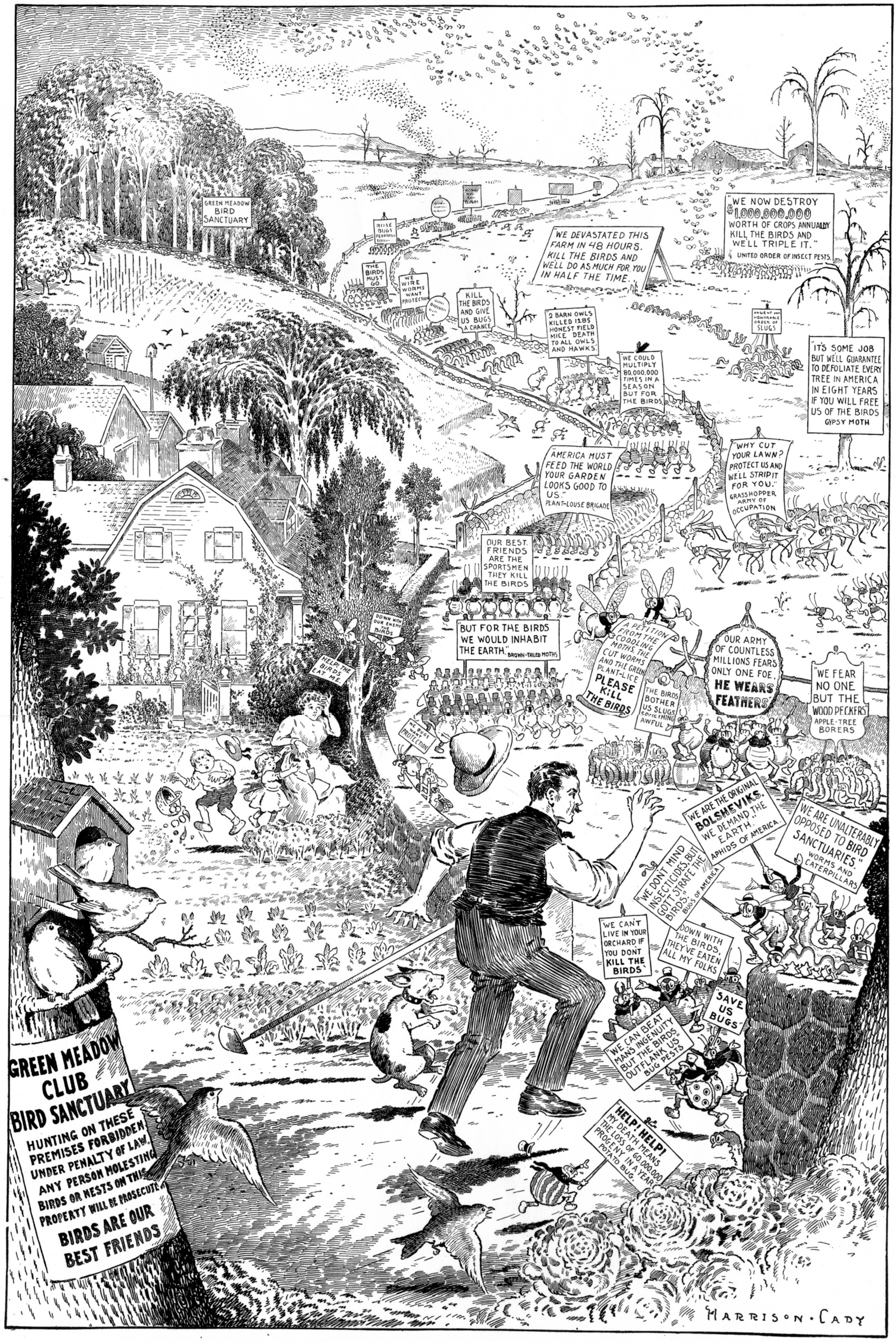
Postage.—From subscribers in New York City (Bronx and Manhattan) 24 cents extra is required to cover postage upon a yearly subscription. In all other parts of the United States, Mexico and our Island possessions we prepay postage. For foreign countries we require 36 cents extra to cover a year's postage and for Canada 18 cents extra.

Remittances may be made in ordinary letters if the sum is small. Where they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless renewal of subscription is received. If your subscription has expired the magazine will not be mailed to you unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

The People's Home Journal, May 1919.



Birds or Bugs—Vegetation or Devastation

The People's Home Journal, June 1919.

We start the mailing of the Journal earlier now than we did before the war, but we know it takes days and sometimes even weeks longer for magazines to reach subscribers. If your copy of the Journal does not arrive on time, please be patient and do not complain too soon, as your letter of complaint will add to the mail congestion, but cannot hurry your magazine to you. We shall always be glad to replace any copies you may have missed—after you have waited a reasonable time.

THE JOURNAL'S BIRD SANCTUARY CAMPAIGN FOR 1919

Our Slogan: "5,000,000 Acres!"

Rewards for 1919

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund.

ADULT CLASS

First Reward, $25.00 in cash.

Second Reward, $10.00 in cash.

Third Reward, Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's Books.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards, Books of Bird Life.

JUVENILE CLASS
(Under 18 years of age)

First Reward, $25.00 in cash.

Second Reward, $10.00 in cash.

Third Reward, Set of four of Thornton W. Burgess's Books.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards, Books of Bird Life.

SCHOOLS

First Reward, Set of Books.

Second Reward, Set of Books.

Special Reward for largest acreage, $10.00.

No prize will be divided. In case of a tie each winner receives a full reward.

The contest closes December 1st, 1919.

It Is Up to You!

THE birds are already at work for you. Have you begun to work for them? Protection of useful birds means protection for yourself. Food is the world's great problem; and birds are a vital element in its solution.

Remembering that birds eat many meals a day, consider the following facts:

A Chipping Sparrow ate 50 weevils at one meal.

In the stomach of a Goldfinch were found 325 plant lice.

It is estimated that 20 Field Sparrows ate 15,430 aphids in one day.

Between 300 and 400 chinch bugs have been found in the crop of a single Bobwhite.

In the crop of a single Valley Quail, of California, were found 317 larvae and two adults of the alfalfa weevil.

Over 40 rose chafers, commonly called rose bugs, were eaten in one meal by a Kingbird.

Think it over!

ON page 4 of this issue, the relation of birds and insects is graphically shown in an illustration by Harrison Cady.

Study it. See if it has not a personal message for you.

If it has, and we know it must have, fill out the coupon on this page and mail to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for as many sanctuary pledge blanks as you can use.

The more of these sanctuaries America has, the larger will be the crops and the greater the amount of food conserved.

The more sanctuaries America has the more valuable it will become as a food-producing nation, and the more food we produce the quicker the high cost of living will come down.

Already over one million acres have been pledged as sanctuaries. The slogan of the JOURNAL is: "Five million acres!"

A School Hospital for Birds

By Thornton W. Burgess

FIVE years ago, a baby robin fell from its nest in the yard of the Sixteen Acres School on the outskirts of Springfield, Massachusetts. As a direct result, THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL had the privilege and pleasure of awarding to this school first prize in the school division of its Bird Sanctuary Campaign, which closed last fall, this school having posted over 16,000 acres of land as Bird Sanctuaries. Since then the acreage has been increased to over 20,000 acres, and this has been done by the little country school of only forty pupils.

BUT the establishing of these Sanctuaries is but a part of the interesting and beautiful work of this school in behalf of our feathered helpers. Before it even knew of the JOURNAL'S work in behalf of the Bird Sanctuaries, this school had become a center for the protection of bird life. The little two-story brick school house is and has been ever since the unfortunate little robin fell from its nest, a hospital for injured birds—perhaps the most unique hospital in the country. In the five years, more than a thousand birds have been cared for there, and a very large percentage of them restored to health and strength and set free.

He Was a "Live Wire"

WHEN this first unfortunate little robin was brought to Miss Coburn, principal of the school, the first thought was to put the little fellow back into its nest, or some place where the parents could feed and care for it. But cats were numerous in that vicinity and Miss Coburn realized that its chance of survival would be slight. There seemed to be nothing else to do but bring the bird into the school room and endeavor to care for it there.

This was done. At once the feathered orphan became the center of interest for the children. As Miss Coburn expresses it, "He was a real live-wire in every way, and everybody had to work to supply him with sufficient food."

He grew into the hearts of the children, and when school ended for the year they had the pleasure of setting Master Robin free, quite able to care for himself.

Looked for Other Patients

FROM that time on the children were always on the watch for birds in distress, and the number they found was little short of astonishing. It demonstrated in a startling manner the hazards to which bird life is subject. The little patients quickly adjust themselves to the shut-in life of the hospital, and by the time their ills are cured are contented and confiding.

The White Crowned Sparrow—and all other native sparrows—are among our most useful feathered friends.

It was not long before it became known for miles around that the Sixteen Acre School had become a hospital for birds, and many helpless feathered mites were sent there. The care of the birds was not allowed in any way to interfere with the regular school work, but the feathered friends were used as an incentive to study nature, and for the development of mercy, gentleness and love for the wild, helpless creatures.

Birds of many kinds have been cared for, and the problem of finding the right food for them, and of properly treating their various ills, has been a big one. Miss Coburn has thrown herself, heart and soul, into the work, and has been most enthusiastically aided by her assistant, Miss Ingraham.

For the past three years these two teachers, who live together, have devoted each summer vacation to the care of the feathered patients brought them. These birds have been cared for in their rooms at the farm where they board, and, during school terms, some of the birds have been carried back and forth daily between the farm and the school house.

The oldest patient at present is a robin named "Hawk." When a fledgling, he was thrown from his nest by a crow and one wing was broken. The feathers of this wing have never been normal. They are peculiarly brittle and break off as fast as they grow out. The result is that Hawk, while perfectly healthy and normal in every other way, cannot fly. The past winter is his fifth at the hospital.

ALL summer long, Hawk works feeding baby robins brought to the hospital. The tiniest babies always open their mouths to him. He pays no attention to the babies of any other bird family except to scold them. One of the robins under his care became so attached to him that it would not leave when the time came. Each day it is let out to fly where it will, but each night it returns to its foster parent.

A Worthy Influence

QUITE aside from the value of the work in saving the lives of birds, this work of mercy is exerting an influence on the lives of the children which will bear fruit as long as they live. The JOURNAL takes special pride in the fact that this country school has entered into the Sanctuary work so heartily, and especially that the splendid record of more than 20,000 acres is the result not merely of an effort to win a prize, but of the very thing which is the foundation of the Sanctuary Movement: the desire to protect the feathered friends who mean so much to the happiness and welfare of mankind.

Some interesting stories about the feathered patients of this remarkable hospital will appear in the columns of the JOURNAL from time to time.

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The People's Home Journal, June 1919.

Without Birds We Might Starve

Copyrighted by Press Illustrated Service, N. Y.

Pupils of the Kennedy School, Portland, Oregon, with the original bird houses they made to shelter the birds of the Oregon forests

THE nesting season is over and the birds, old and young, are preparing for their great fall migration. That is, all those save the comparatively few who will spend the winter near their nesting sites are preparing for the long journey south. Just now, probably, there are more birds resident in your immediate locality than at any other season of the year because there is the season's increase of young as well as the parent birds. Every one of these birds is working every hour from dawn to dark to add to the world's food supply.

The strain of the long journey before them requires that they shall be in the best possible condition. Getting in this condition means a ceaseless search on the part of most of them for the weed and insect pests so terribly destructive to our food crops. Thus every weed-seed and insect-eating bird is of incalculable aid in increasing our own supply of food by saving it from destructive pests. Are you doing your share to save the birds?

Man Would Be Powerless Against Insects

REPORTS from all over the country indicate that the nation's campaign for a great increase in crops of all kinds promises gratifying results. Every *ounce* of that crop is needed. No matter how abundant the harvests may be, the pinch of hunger is going to be felt in many parts of the world before another harvest season. It is certain that America must feed Europe. In all probability the situation will be worse next year.

Now, read this carefully: *Had a catastrophe killed all the birds of America last winter, the world would be facing starvation to-day!* Man would be powerless against the insects and weeds.

That in a nutshell is the economic relation between bird life and human life. That is why THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, through the Green Meadow Club, is endeavoring to establish thousands of bird sanctuaries all over America. It is not the result of sentiment, but was born of realization of the vast economic importance of bird life in the most stupendous crisis in the world's history. Every single factor that enters into the problem of producing more food is important. This magazine has realized that birds constitute a vital factor in serious danger of being overlooked entirely in the stress of the times. Therefore our appeal to you to establish sanctuaries is based on economic and patriotic grounds even more than on the grounds of mercy and humanity.

Several club members have written to ask if a Green Meadow Club sanctuary is intended to protect game birds in the open shooting season. They state that some land owners are willing to make their land sanctuaries at all times save in the open shooting season. They are not willing to prohibit shooting during that period. To these inquirers we reply that a Green Meadow Club sanctuary recognizes no open season. The birds—whether song, insectivorous or so-called game birds—are to be protected at *all* times. The gunner who will not willingly and gladly forego the privilege of shooting on a piece of property dedicated to the preservation of bird life is in no sense of the word a true sportsman.

In every neighborhood there is bound to be plenty of land open to the shooting privilege. If there are sanctuaries to which the hunted birds can fly for refuge, there is bound to be a gradual increase in the supply of game-birds. These of necessity will overflow to the open lands, and in future years the gunner will enjoy more and better shooting than ever before. As a matter of fact it is to the selfish interests of the sportsman to promote and protect these individual sanctuaries.

No land will be admitted as a sanctuary unless all hunting thereon is prohibited at all seasons.

You Still Have Time to Win a Prize

SEPTEMBER 1st is the date on which all signed pledge-blanks must be in this office. You still have time to increase the number of pledges you have secured in the effort to win one of the splendid prizes offered. You still have time to have your name added to the honor roll of those who are trying to do their part in this work for all humanity by pledging your own land as a sanctuary if you have not already done so. *But don't delay.* Fill out the appended coupon to-day, then get the pledge-blanks signed as soon as you receive them, and return to us before September 1st. If you are true to your Green Meadow Club pledge, you will send in at least one of these sanctuary pledges signed and witnessed.

Here Are the Prizes

First Prize, $25 in cash. Second Prize, $10 in cash. Third Prize, $5 in cash. Fourth Prize, Dr. W. T. Hornaday's "American Natural History," in four volumes. Fifth Prize, four of Thornton W. Burgess's books autographed. Sixth to Fifteenth Prize, a book about bird life. All books of equal value. An additional prize of $10 in cash will be given for the largest acreage secured.

The awarding of all prizes is subject to the conditions published in our July and August numbers. All pledges MUST bear the signature of the owner or lessee of the land.

No Prize will be divided. In case of a tie, each winner will receive a prize.

The Green Meadow Club

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76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York

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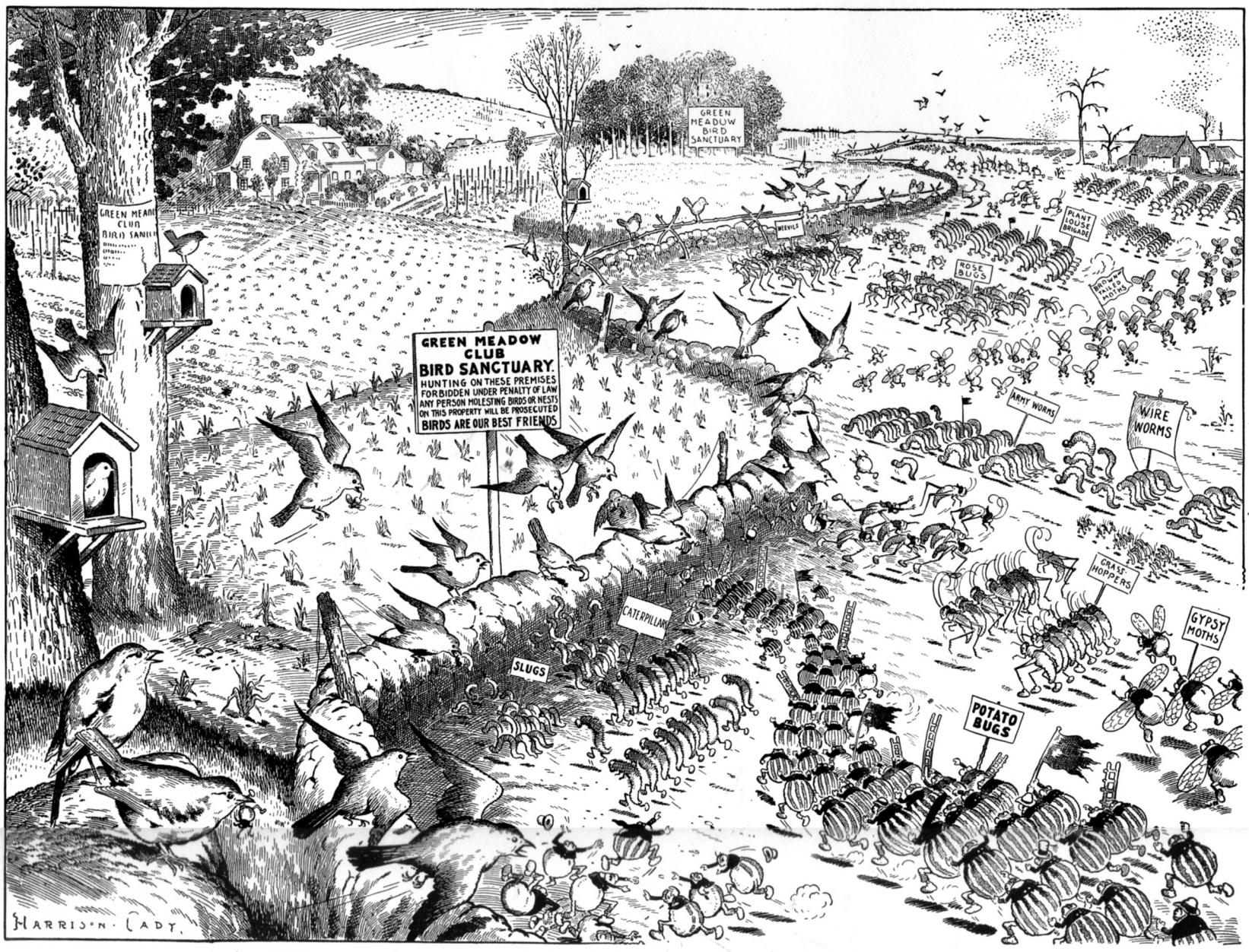
The People's Home Journal, July,1919..



Holding the Food Line of the World

FOOD! In that one word is summed up one of the greatest problems of the human race. To produce sufficient food of the best quality is the most vital factor in all life—individual, national and international.

In the recent World War food was the single determining element in the final result. Prospective lack of it hastened the sudden collapse of Germany. The presumption that, deprived of food, Great Britain could be brought to her knees, gave birth to the fiendish plan of submarine piracy.

America won the war not alone through her contributions of arms, ammunition and the blood of her heroes, but, also, because she could and did supply the food without which her Allies would have been helpless.

The war has ended but many nations are still in the throes of social unrest and discontent. The ugly menace of Bolshevism lies like a sinister shadow over them.

From what does Bolshevism spring? From lack of food. It feeds and grows strong on hunger. It becomes more and more dangerous on starvation. Where food is plentiful and the cost of living is low, it sickens and dies.

IT is apparent that anything is of vital importance which contributes, even in a small degree, to the increase of the world's food supply. Bird life does this, but not in a *small* degree. It does it in a vastly larger degree than is generally understood.

Scientists say that in *ten years the earth would be uninhabitable for man* if bird life were to be utterly destroyed! Noxious insects would strip the earth of every living green thing in ten years were it not for the birds.

These statements provide food for serious thought.

WITH the increase of food crops, insect and rodent pests have increased in direct ratio. It should be apparent, even to the most unthinking, that whatever acts as a check to these pests is not only of supreme importance but a large factor in the increase of food for human consumption, and a direct aid toward reducing the high cost of living. Birds are nature's check.

Every acre of land devoted to the protection of birds has an untold value in increasing the world's food supply and, through this, in solving the greatest economic and social problems in history.

A Medal for Friends of Birds

ALREADY through the efforts of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL and its Green Meadow Club, more than a million acres have been pledged as Bird Sanctuaries. Who shall say how far-reaching are the effects? If this protection has resulted in the increase of the bird population of America by but one family of nestlings on each of these acres this year, the economic results will be tremendous. Just think of it! In Texas one Bank Swallow devoured sixty-eight cotton boll-weevils in an afternoon. If there were no wild birds the cotton industry would be wiped out.

Isn't it a work worth your while? Won't you have a part in it? If you have no land of your own which you can make a Sanctuary, you surely know others who have. Get them to pledge and post their land at once. The posters will be furnished free by the JOURNAL.

If you have not sent for pledge blanks, do so to-day. You cannot serve your country in a better way than by helping to establish bird sanctuaries. The rewards for 1919, printed on this page, are unusually attractive. And besides these, the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has again offered its gold medal as a reward.

In awarding the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund medal, the points to be considered will be the number of Bird Sanctuary pledges obtained, the total area embraced in these pledges and the relative value of the efforts put forth by the various candidates for the honor. It is possible that a worker—even though the number of his pledges or the acreage they embrace may not equal those of some others—might be entitled to more credit than an opponent who had more figures to show, because of difficulties overcome and comparative results achieved.

To possess one of these medals is a distinction. They are given *only* for valuable service to wild life. The JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary movement is such a service. Only nine persons in the world have been honored by being awarded this medal.

EVERY effort must be made to augment the number of our service birds by protecting them from their enemies, by providing nesting facilities, and by furnishing them food during the winter.

In his "The Book of Birds," Henry W. Henshaw, former chief of the United States Biological Survey, says: "One of the worst foes of our native birds is the house cat, and probably none of our native wild animals destroys as many birds on the farm, particularly fledglings, as cats. The household pet is by no means blameless in this respect, for the bird-hunting instinct is strong, even in the well-fed tabby; but much of the loss of our feathered life is attributable to the half-starved stray cat, which in summer is as much at home in the groves and fields as the birds themselves. Forced to forage for their own livelihood, these animals, which are almost as wild as the ancestral wildcat, inflict an appalling loss on our feathered allies, and even on the smaller game birds, like the Woodcock and Bobwhite. If cats are to find place in the household, every effort should be made, by carefully feeding and watching them, to insure the safety of the birds."

THERE is still plenty of time. Do not let the fact that the contest started in May prevent your entering it *now!* The contest does not close until December 1st.

If you are interested, fill out the blank on this page and send it to The Green Meadow Club, care of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, 76-88 Lafayette St., New York City.

Rewards for 1919

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Second Reward, $10 cash.

Third Reward, Set of Dr. W. T. Hornaday's Books.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards, Books of Bird Life.

JUVENILE CLASS
(Under 18 years of age)

First Reward, $25 in cash.

Second Reward, $10 in cash.

Third Reward, Set of four of T. W. Burgess's Books.

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First Reward, Set of Books.

Second Reward, Set of Books.

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The People's Home Journal, September, 1919.

Our Bird Sanctuary Campaign Praised by Senators and Governors

READ these letters! They are only a few of many, but they will help to convince you that the Bird Sanctuary Campaign inaugurated by the JOURNAL is one of the established institutions of our country—that the men and women, boys and girls who have toiled so nobly and patriotically since the JOURNAL started this movement in 1917, have not toiled in vain. These letters are evidence that the one million acres of land secured by our readers as unmolested homes for wild birds will prove of inestimable value in the food production of this country. When members of the United States Senate and Governors of nearly every State in the Union write us commending this great work, it means that it has taken root.

The more Bird Sanctuaries we have the better will be our living conditions. Bird Sanctuaries will do their part ultimately in reducing the cost of living, for the faster the food-destroying insects and rodents are exterminated by the birds the greater the supply of food. And that means a lowering of prices. Always remember this statement—for which eminent experts are authority—"If it were not for the wild birds, the world would be uninhabitable for man in ten years!"

ISN'T it a work worth your while? If you have no land of your own which you can make a Sanctuary, you surely know others who have. Get them to pledge and post their land at once. The posters will be furnished free by the JOURNAL. If you have not sent for pledge blanks, write to us to-day. You cannot serve your country in a better way than by helping to establish Bird Sanctuaries.

"Whatever man or woman does to help his country," said Thomas Jefferson, "is greater than fame or riches."

From Members of the United States Senate

HENRY CABOT LODGE
Senator from Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS not only has laws protecting game birds, but it also has a law protecting song birds which was passed a good many years ago. If you have never read the petition of the song birds written by Senator Hoar and which is printed in his biography, I strongly advise you to do so, for it is a very beautiful thing and led to the passage of the law, it being passed by the legislature of the State. I am thoroughly in sympathy with everything that can be done to protect bird life. I am very glad that everyone should know how interested I am in the subject and I hope the Bird Sanctuaries may be greatly increased and extended.

KNUTE NELSON
Senator from Minnesota

I AM heartily in favor of such legislation to protect our migratory birds. I have always supported such legislation in the past and lately, at the instance of Mr. William T. Hornaday, I have introduced a bill for so-called bird reserves, which has been referred to the Committee on the Protection of Game. I commend the JOURNAL'S work.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER
Senator from Florida

THE JOURNAL'S idea seems to be an excellent one, practical and full of prospects of beneficial results. Florida laws for the protection of game birds are quite complete. As you suggest, however, these do not extend to the smaller birds not classed as game, and which are entitled to our consideration as natural protectors of fields and gardens against insect depredations. There are many splendid birds in Florida for Bird Sanctuaries, and I am sure you would find sympathetic interest there in the protection of insectivorous birds.

JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN
Senator from New Jersey

BEING the owner of a farm and greatly interested in matters agricultural (I am President of the State Board of Agriculture of New Jersey), I am naturally solicitous that nothing shall be done for the protection of those birds which are recognized as enemies of the farmer. However, every proper effort should be made to establish such safeguards as will protect our insectivorous birds, for sentimental reasons to some extent, but infinitely more, for practical economic reasons. I congratulate you upon what you have done and are doing along that line.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND
Senator from Michigan

WE have very stringent laws against the destruction of any wild birds. Every place in Michigan is a preserve for these great and true friends of the people. Where there are no laws to protect the birds, I am very much in favor of the establishment of Bird Sanctuaries. In truth, so deeply impressed am I with the fact that birds are not only the best and most helpful friends of agriculture but also that they are an inspiration to the finest qualities of the human heart and head, that I would gladly favor any practical plan which would encourage and protect them.

JOSEPH E. RENEDELL
Senator from Louisiana

I FEEL the deepest interest in the protection of birds of all kinds. It gave me much pleasure to vote for legislation to protect migratory birds such as wild duck, geese, etc., and I am in the heartiest accord with the excellent laws of my State, Louisiana, for the protection of game birds, such as partridge, etc. I feel that it is just as essential to protect the humbler birds, for, while they are not suitable for human food, they are unquestionably the best friends of gardeners and farmers in their destruction of insect and worm life. Louisiana, as you know, has some wonderful Sanctuaries for game birds, especially ducks and geese, and I would like to see similar protection for our smaller and humbler friends, who in proportion are just as much entitled to it as the others.

JAMES D. PHELAN
Senator from California

CALIFORNIA has adopted a policy of protecting its game birds, such as the quail, and also the meadow lark. The policy of enlarging Sanctuaries for birds must meet with the commendation of all who love birds for their ous.

I trust that the campaign in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL will find popular favor.

BERT N. FERNALD
Senator from Maine

ALMOST any school child in the United States can readily name certain wild animals that formerly roamed our fields or forests, which have been nearly, or wholly exterminated.

There has also been a noticeable diminution of the species among many of our birds, particularly those which are not protected by the game laws of our country, including, in my own State, the scarlet tanager, wren and several other insectivorous birds.

Realizing the great value of the birds in protecting our crops from insect depredations, it is with much satisfaction that I have learned of the work of your Green Meadow Clubs, through which you are seeking to establish voluntary Bird Sanctuaries throughout the country. I cannot too highly commend this effort to protect, encourage and preserve our bird neighbors.

From Governors of Various States

ALFRED E. SMITH
New York

IN the great country-wide awakening of the need for thrift and economy in all things, as forced upon us by the great war, there is nothing so important as the conscious attempt to conserve and preserve the great God-given wealth—the natural resources we possess.

It has taken man a long time to appreciate that the birds have not only helped to make man happy through their beauty and their song, but have been an economic assistance to him as well. What would man do without these little workers toiling day in and day out in helping combat the injurious insects and rodents? It is an inspiration to read of the wonderful work of one single bird in helping to conserve the food supply of mankind.

I commend the excellent work THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is doing.

JAMES M. COX
Ohio

I AM very glad to have an opportunity to speak a word in commendation of the work the JOURNAL is doing in its education of more people to the value of insectivorous birds as conserving agents, and of the companion thought, their protection. Now that the war is won, our efforts toward conservation must not be relaxed.

J. P. GOODRICH
Indiana

OUR insect-eating birds are our first and most effective line of defense against our insect enemies. A movement for their protection is essentially a conservation movement. Considered only from the economic side, they constitute a most valuable national asset, and any well considered movement for their protection deserves encouragement. The Bird Sanctuary Campaign, the purpose of which is to make every farm in the United States a bird sanctuary, is a movement in the right direction, and I heartily endorse it.

J. J. CORNWELL
West Virginia

I AM much interested in your Bird Sanctuary Campaign. The educational work which can be done through such a medium as THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is even more valuable than laws enacted by the State legislatures, for many birds are killed by thoughtless persons who do not really appreciate their value to the farmers and who likewise lack appreciation of their presence.

SIMON BAMBERGER
Utah

THINKING persons throughout America have come to realize the necessity for preservation of insectivorous birds. The good work accomplished has come through ceaseless and untiring educational campaigns, and that the greatest good in this direction may be achieved, these campaigns must be continued. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement, and it is gratifying to learn that it is receiving the support of the JOURNAL.

E. L. PHILLIP
Wisconsin

THE campaign which you are conducting through the columns of your journal for the protection of birds is most commendable. For years I have championed not only State but national legislation protecting bird life.

The birds that assist in making life pleasant with their presence and sweet songs do a work with which they are seldom associated. Their protection to growing crops by annually destroying vast numbers of insect and animal life is often times forgotten.

EMMET D. BOYLE
Nevada

OUR laws go farther than the protection of game birds, including plumage birds and the useful insectivores. Besides, we have a Federal Bird Sanctuary on Anaho Island in Pyramid Lake.

Certainly such a Campaign as you are conducting is calculated to do great material good in addition to perfecting civilization which retains rough spots for occasional discovery and correction.

FRANK S. LOWDEN
Illinois

TREES are a vital factor in the life of nations and of men. They are one of the greatest sources of our wealth, but they are more than that. Without them most of our rivers would run dry. Without them many of our fertile fields would become arid wastes. Without them much of the beauty and the charm of life would disappear. It is hard to think of a real home without trees. He who plants a tree to-day, under whose shade men and women may rest and children play a hundred years from now is a benefactor of mankind.

You cannot think of trees without thinking also of birds. For it is in the branches of the trees that these little feathered friends of man find their fairest homes. The birds of the air have been always deep objects of interest to mankind. Their beauty has delighted the eye, their songs have cheered the hearts of countless generations of men. It is only recently, however, that we have come to know that they are an indispensable factor in the economy of the fields. Without them the multitudinous insects of summer would endanger every waving field of grain.

The trees and the birds! Let us teach our children in the schools to plant the one and protect the other and to love them both.

The People's Home Journal, October, 1919.

We start the mailing of the Journal earlier now than we did before the war, but we know it takes days and sometimes even weeks longer for magazines to reach subscribers. If your copy of the Journal does not arrive on time, please be patient and do not complain too soon, as your letter of complaint will add to the mail congestion, but cannot hurry your magazine to you. We shall always be glad to replace any copies you may have missed—after you have waited a reasonable time.

The Journal's *"Let's Talk It Over"* for November

Hunting and the Bird Sanctuaries

An Appeal to Sportsmen

THIS is the hunting season—the season when the laws of the various States permit the killing of certain specified forms of wild life designated as game. The duration of this "open" season varies according to locality and species of game. For periods varying from a few days to several weeks, the sportsman may indulge in his favorite recreation so long as he keeps within the proscribed limits of the law.

So deep-seated is this love of hunting that from the inception of the Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary movement, there has been opposition on the part of certain land owners to pledge their land as sanctuaries because the pledge prohibits hunting on sanctuary land during the open season. From the tenor of letters received, it is evident that, in some quarters, there is misapprehension of the underlying purpose of thus closing specified areas to hunters. *In no sense whatever is it an attempt to interfere with or curtail in the slightest degree the legitimate rights of the sportsmen.*

Sanctuaries Favor the Sportsman

IT has been determined times without number that closed areas in hunting territory invariably furnish the hunters with better sport in the surrounding open territory than in similar sections in which there are no restricted areas. The hunted birds and animals soon learn that in the posted areas they have absolute refuge. At the present time the danger of extermination of game is not from its pursuit by true sportsmen, men who are scrupulously governed by the ethics of true sportsmanship, who never exceed the legitimate bag limit and who never stoop to take unfair advantage of the game they pursue. The danger lies in the multitude of thoughtless men and boys who go afield every year, with gun and rifle, during the open season and whose sole motive appears to be the desire to kill.

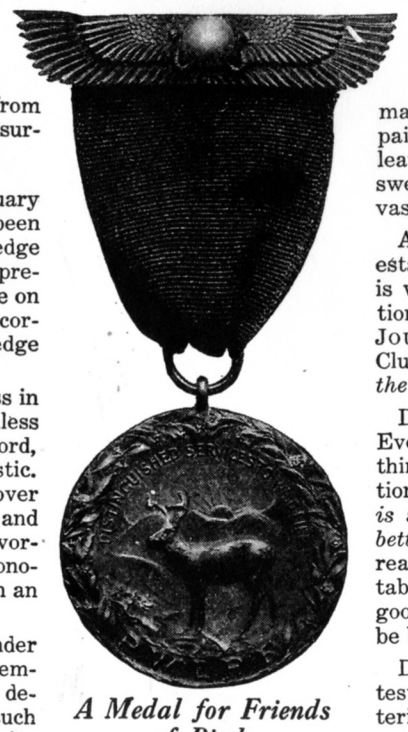
From hunters of this type the game has no salvation save in a sanctuary. It is the purpose of this Green Meadow Club Sanctuary movement to establish a sufficient number of these sanctuaries in every game district in order to afford refuge for the hunted birds and animals to the end that sufficient numbers may be preserved for breeding stock to maintain a reasonable supply for the entire district.

It is not desired to make an entire hunting district into sanctuaries. Rather it is the desire to establish comparatively small sanctuaries here and there throughout the district, places to which game when too hard pressed may fly for refuge. In the course of time these sanctuaries will become natural breeding-grounds and from them will be an overflow to the surrounding open territory.

REFUSALS to sign sanctuary pledges repeatedly have been made on the ground that the pledge is so sweeping that it would prevent killing any form of wild life on a restricted area. We want to correct the impression. The pledge permits the killing of pests.

No sanctuary can be a success in the true sense of the word unless the pests are killed. The word, "pest," used in this way is elastic. It is, of course, intended to cover all forms of predatory animals and birds which prey on the insectivorous and seed-eating birds of economic value, but it may be given an even broader construction.

Conditions sometimes arise under which ordinarily useful birds themselves become pests through destruction of crops. Under such conditions the land owner is quite within his rights, regardless of the sanctuary pledge, in taking such measures as seem wise for the protection of his crops. The only thing we ask is that, under such circumstances, it shall be proved that the birds are doing mischief which more than offsets the good they have done or are doing.



A Medal for Friends of Birds

Over 1000 New Sanctuaries

AT the time of going to press, the total number of new sanctuaries established since the close of last year's campaign is 1080, with a total of nearly *half a million acres.* This is splendid! It is a record of which the Green Meadow Club may be proud. The present campaign will end December 1st. This leaves several weeks in which to swell that already large figure to one vastly larger.

Are you doing your part? The establishment of even one sanctuary is worth while. It is a contribution—not to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, not to the Green Meadow Club—but to the *economic welfare of the nation.*

Don't lose sight of this fact. Every sanctuary established is something accomplished for the protection of American bird life; *also, it is something accomplished for the betterment of human life.* If every reader of this magazine would establish one sanctuary the direct good to the nation as a whole would be beyond calculation.

Do not let the fact that the contest started in May prevent your entering it *now!* The contest does not close until December 1st.

Rewards for 1919

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund.

ADULT CLASS

First Reward, $25.00 cash.

Second Reward, $10.00 cash.

Third Reward, Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's Books.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards, Books of Bird Life.

JUVENILE CLASS
(Under 18 years of age)

First Reward, $25.00 in cash.

Second Reward, $10.00 in cash.

Third Reward, Set of four of Thornton W. Burgess's Books.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards, Books of Bird Life.

SCHOOLS

First Reward, Set of Books.

Second Reward, Set of Books.

Special Reward for largest acreage, $10.00.

No prize will be divided. In case of a tie each winner receives a full reward.

The contest closes December 1st, 1919.

Important to All Subscribers

THE next—The Christmas, 1919—issue of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL will be the last that you will receive if you find in your copy a *blue* subscription blank. Let it remind you that you are *not* entitled to another number of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL on your present subscription.

IF you receive a *blue* blank, we feel certain that you will send us a renewal of your subscription for 1920. Our big family of readers has expressed its enthusiasm for the JOURNAL, as an entertaining, practical magazine for the home, so forcibly and on so many occasions that this enthusiasm has been a great factor in building up and maintaining the JOURNAL'S immense circulation. It is true that the unabating increase in the cost of everything connected with the manufacture of the magazine made it necessary for us to increase the price of a subscription to $1.00 a year; but, in addition, we have also increased our efforts to make the magazine more necessary to you. To-day THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is a more interesting, more helpful, more entertaining magazine than ever before in the thirty-four years of its successful history.

Clean fiction, entertaining articles and helpful home departments form the basis of our editorial policy.

PLEASE bear in mind that we are obliged to stop the magazine at the expiration of a subscription, unless a renewal is received, so make your plans to renew your subscription as soon as you receive your December issue.

New Subscribers—Read This!

TO all whose subscriptions to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL are received on or before November 15th, 1919, whether by single subscription or in clubs, we will send the November and December numbers of the current year, so that subscribers will receive the magazine for Fourteen Months, or until the close of the year 1920. This privilege is extended to new subscribers only.

Club-Secretaries—Read This!

JUST as soon as the December issue is received by subscribers in their respective localities, every Club-Secretary who formed a club for THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL last year or at any other time should call upon everyone who then subscribed, or who is known to have taken the magazine either this year or in any preceding year, and ask for their renewals for 1920. Renewals may be sent in any time after November 15th, 1919.

Most Important—When You Renew

SEND us a complete copy of the address, including all numbers and letters that appear on the wrapper in which THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is mailed to you; or, better still, clip the complete address from the wrapper and send it with your renewal, whether it is part of a club of JOURNAL subscribers, or in combination with some other magazine, or as a direct renewal. It will help us to extend your subscription and thus avoid complaint. If you do this you cannot miss a copy.

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Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason, a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *address*, name, post office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

November, 1919. Volume XXXIV—No. 11

Published Monthly by

F. M. LUPTON, Publisher, (Inc.,) 76-88 Lafayette Street, New York

Moody B. Gates, President

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Copyright, 1919, by F. M. Lupton, Publisher.

Entered as Second-Class Matter November 24, 1886, at the Post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Postage.—From subscribers in New York City (Bronx and Manhattan) 24 cents extra is required to cover postage upon a yearly subscription. In all other parts of the United States, Mexico and our Island possessions we prepay postage. For foreign countries we require 36 cents extra to cover a year's postage and for Canada 18 cents extra.

Remittances may be made in ordinary letters if the sum is small. Where they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless renewal of subscription is received. If your subscription has expired the magazine will not be mailed to you unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

"Let's Talk It Over"

A Great National Service

Extraordinary results of our 1919 Bird Sanctuary campaign

FOOD is the most important thing in the world. It directly concerns the physical, mental and moral welfare of every man, woman and child now alive —*and of every child yet to be born.*

The baby must be properly fed to live. The school child must be properly fed to grow. The worker must be properly fed to win in the battle of life. The people of a nation as a whole must be properly fed if that nation is to flourish in peace and survive in war.

These things are obviously true and yet the world has drifted into such a condition to-day that food supplies are actually inadequate in some nations while food prices are inordinately high in all nations. It is a universally recognized fact that the menace of domestic discontent in any nation grows when food conditions such as this prevail.

HENCE *the one vital problem of the day* is certainly to increase our national food supply to the maximum possible. THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL has long taken the undisputed lead among national magazines in doing its bit to solve this problem. We are able to announce this month a really epoch-making achievement in line with our endeavor.

On page 38 of this issue are published in detail the results of the JOURNAL'S 1919 Bird Sanctuary Campaign. It is safe to say that no single national activity of the past year has had so direct and constructive a bearing upon the problem of increasing the food supply as this astounding achievement of the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary workers.

The record shows that over one and one-half million acres of bird refuges were established last year, bringing the total area obtained in the JOURNAL'S three year campaign up to nearly two and one-half million acres! This means that great areas throughout the United States have been made safe breeding grounds for Nature's *most effective and tireless destroyers* of the insect pests that ruin our food crops.

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

A rare distinction, awarded to three workers in the Journal's 1919 Bird Sanctuary Campaign

AUTHORITIES throughout the world recognize the tremendous importance of thus giving our feathered allies safe vantage grounds from which to wage their incessant war on food-destroying insects.

From South Australia comes this statement by the government Intelligence Department:

"Without the birds the gardener and farmer would find it *impossible to grow any crops at all.*"

The Toronto Department of Agriculture says:

"How to keep insect pests in check is a question of the *greatest importance* to the whole community—it can be done at little or no cost by intelligently *encouraging and protecting our birds.*"

A famous French organization, the Agricultural Society of the Gironde, declares:

"*Those who destroy the small birds are the worst enemies of agriculture.*"

These quotations indicate that scientific recognition of the importance of preserving bird life is world wide.

THE JOURNAL takes great pride in the fact that, although societies all around the globe have for years been striving to make headway with various movements to aid bird life, our Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary campaign has in three years accomplished far more than any of these other organizations.

This extraordinary record has been possible because of the faithful, patriotic and energetic labors of our Bird Sanctuary workers. To them we extend our most hearty thanks and congratulations. We believe no reader should miss the record of their achievement and the list of prize winners published on our Bird Sanctuary Page in this issue.

Let the JOURNAL *Answer Your Queries*

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is willing at all times to render as great a service as possible to its readers. The editors of the different departments will answer any question that may be puzzling you. If you are in doubt regarding anything that comes under the following headings, write to the editor whose name is given herewith. Ask only helpful, practical questions:

Care of Children
Marianna Wheeler

Fashions and Dressmaking
Martha Evans Hale

Knitting and Crocheting
Margaret Kingsland

Home Building and Decorating
Minnie Francis

Food and Kitchen Problems
Marion Harris Neil

Wild Life and Bird Protection
Thornton W. Burgess

Entertainments
Esther White

Gardening
Thomas Carr

Address each editor according to the department to which he or she is assigned, in care of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, 76-88 Lafayette St., New York City. Enclose a two-cent stamp in order to insure a reply.

Important Subscription Note

UNDER ordinary circumstances many thousands of subscriptions would expire with this issue of the JOURNAL. But because we were forced to combine the January and February issues —owing to the printers' strike last fall—we are now extending for one month—that is, to include April—all subscriptions that would ordinarily expire with this March number. Subscriptions that should have expired last month have been extended to expire with this issue.

The continued advance in manufacturing costs—paper, ink, labor, postage, etc.—has caused us to consider a further advance in the subscription price of the JOURNAL. Conditions may force us against our wish to this action, though self-preservation—not profit—will be our only motive if we are compelled to take this step.

BECAUSE we want to give all our good friends an opportunity to insure themselves against this possible increase in price we are sending a blank to each reader whose subscription expires next month.

We urge each to act promptly and renew at once for one year or more. A two-year subscription costs $1.60, only 60 cents more than a one-year subscription. You would display the height of wisdom in taking advantage of this special two-year offer.

May we suggest that you try to induce as many of your friends as you can to subscribe to the JOURNAL also before we are forced to advance our subscription price? For your efforts you will receive a handsome reward of your own selection from a list of over 500 articles of desirable merchandise. The list, a handsomely illustrated book of 60 pages entitled, "Gifts for Everybody," will be sent to you free. Use the Blue Blank, if one is enclosed in your copy of the JOURNAL, and send for this book to-day.

Don't Forget This!

WHEN you renew, send us a complete copy of the address, including all numbers and letters that appear on the wrapper in which THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is mailed to you; or, better still, clip the complete address from the wrapper and send it with your renewal, whether it is part of a club of JOURNAL subscribers, or in combination with some other magazine, or as a direct renewal. It will help us to extend your subscription and thus avoid complaint.

In this Issue Don't Miss:

Messages from the Dead

Zoe Beckley's remarkable interview with Lady Lodge on the subject of communication with the other world.

The Man Who Had Everything

The climax of a stirring and unique novel of American life by Ben Ames Williams.

The Coins of Cherry Valley

A highly exciting novel of love, mystery and lost treasure by Leslie Davis.

Woman of the Snows

An intense and thrilling love story of the frozen North, by Chart Pitt, successor to Jack London as a teller of Arctic tales.

In the JOURNAL *Next Month:*

Mysteries of Magic

Howard Thurston, greatest magician on the stage to-day, confesses for the first time his personal beliefs concerning the occult and reveals several extraordinary personal experiences with magic.

A Question of Honor

This powerful novel by Ruth Cross, disclosing the conflict in a girl's life between love and the lure of luxury, will grip and fascinate every reader.

Her House that Was Not

The sweetest and most appealing love story of the year.

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THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

March, 1920. Volume XXXV—No. 2

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The People's Home Journal, March 1920.

Readers of the JOURNAL Have Secured 2,454,259 Acres for Wild Birds

Three Gold Medals Won by Our Sanctuary Workers

THE Green Meadow Club's Bird Sanctuary campaign of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, for the year 1919, closed on December 1st. We announce with pride that 1,520,688 acres were added to the acreage—933,691—for the two previous years, 1917 and 1918, making, to-day, a grand total for the entire country of 2,454,259 acres. Nearly 2¼ million acres of land in this vast country has been duly assigned by its owners and holders to be held sacred as places where wild birds may live and breed and thrive, and carry on—unmolested by marauders and hunters—their work which is so necessary to all mankind!

The Rewards

THE first reward this year, in addition to the Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, goes to Mrs. Pamela J. Francisco of New Jersey, who secured the greatest number of Bird Sanctuary pledges, 412, covering 18,303¾ acres of land. Mrs. Francisco traveled through New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Iowa, Kentucky and North Carolina in her quest for signatures. She spent considerable time in the upper sections of New York State where she established a large number of valuable sanctuaries.

Mrs. Francisco is a Girl Scout captain. She says that she had two things in mind when she took up the work of securing pledges: First, to see how many Bird Sanctuaries she could be responsible for, because of her love for birds; secondly, to show what one Girl Scout could do in this work when she tried.

THE second reward and the Gold Medal go to Frank B. Tichenor, of Oregon, a deputy United States Marshal. He secured the second largest number of pledges and the highest acreage — 402 pledges, covering 525,729 acres of land. These sanctuaries have been secured in Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Texas, Iowa, Washington, Michigan and California. When Mr. Tichenor started to take up this work last spring, he wrote the JOURNAL that he would endeavor to secure 500,000 acres of land. He passed his mark.

THE third reward and the Gold Medal were awarded to Mrs. Bertha J. Mastin of New Hampshire. Her enrollment was 335 Sanctuaries and 46,740 acres. The Sanctuaries she established are all located in her State—a fact that is greatly to her credit. Had it not been for sickness in her family, she writes, her percentage would have been much higher.

ALL of the winners of rewards and their records will be found in the tabulated report published with this article. But particularly interesting is the record of Martin I. Smith, of New Jersey, and H. B. Adriance, of New York, who tied for first place in the Juvenile Class. Each of these boys secured 129 pledges. Martin I. Smith is still a school boy. He is very much interested in the study of birds. The Sanctuaries he secured are all in his State. Henry B. Adriance secured the majority of his Sanctuaries in New York State, but he also established several in Wyoming and Iowa.

Fernand T. Spencer, who won the second reward in the Juvenile Class, is a Tepee member of the Lone Scouts of America. The Sanctuaries he secured are established in Michigan, Oklahoma and Ohio. His mother writes that the boy pledged himself to do "a useful thing each day," and that the pledges he secured were part of his resolve.

1919 a Big Year

A TOTAL of 3,131 pledges from JOURNAL readers were registered with the judges of the contest. This is only 206 pledges less than were secured during the two previous seasons of 1917 and 1918. The grand total of signed pledges now held by the JOURNAL amounts to 6,468.

During the 1919 campaign, the largest number of pledges, 578, were secured in the State of New York. The second largest, 409, were signed in Oregon. The next States, in order, completing the highest ten in signed pledges, are New Hampshire, 336; New Jersey, 270; Michigan, 211; Pennsylvania, 144; Texas, 143; Florida, 101; Massachusetts, 101; Ohio, 85.

OREGON carries off the prize for the largest acreage—516,524. Texas ranks second with 488,370 acres. Michigan is third with 86,456 acres; New Mexico, fourth, 61,060 acres; New York, fifth, 58,950 acres; New Hampshire, sixth, 46,762 acres.

No pledges were received from the following States: Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, South Dakota and Arizona. Nevada and Georgia each sent in one pledge, the first representing 160 and the second 400 acres.

GEOGRAPHICALLY divided, the pledges and acreage are as follows: New England States, 522 pledges, 65,857 acres; North Atlantic States, 992 pledges, 91,659 acres; Southeastern States, 172 pledges, 13,712 acres; Southwestern States, 341 pledges, 526,658 acres; Middle States, 559 pledges, 171,293 acres; Western States, 545 pledges, 651,487 acres.

Canada sent in 23 pledges representing 2,865½ acres.

THE importance of the Bird Sanctuary movement, this season, was best evidenced by the fact that the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund offered its Gold Medal to the JOURNAL reader who secured the largest number of signed pledges; but so excellent was the work accomplished that the Fund awarded *three* medals this year instead of one. Only fourteen persons in the world have been honored by receiving this medal. Of this number the Green Meadow Club's Bird Sanctuary workers have been awarded seven. In 1918, four went to our Sanctuary workers, and, in 1919, they were awarded three.

Origin of the Movement

JUST three years ago THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, through its Green Meadow Club, began its great campaign for Bird Sanctuaries. THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is proud of what it has accomplished. Such men as Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, and Dr. William T. Hornaday, the fearless leader in the fight for the conservation of American wild life, have given the work their warmest support and praise.

Such importance did Mr. Hoover attach to the movement and so vital a part did he consider it played in the campaign to conserve the world's food supply that he wrote THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL this commendation:

"I hope the people of the United States realize how closely related to this whole question of food saving is the protection and encouragement of insectivorous and migratory birds."

Dr. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, thus characterizes the Bird Sanctuary plan as a "work of genius:'

"It is by far the best and most far-reaching plan yet evolved."

The season will soon arrive again for a renewal of our campaign. Our slogan is "Five Million Acres for Birds!" We believe that those of our readers who obtained pledges for Bird Sanctuaries last summer will also be encouraged to continue their good work this year, and that those who did not take part in the campaign then will send for pledges and have a part in this greater campaign for the conservation of bird life in this country.

The Gold Medal

THE Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund is composed of devoted friends of birds and animals who are giving their time and their means to a national fight for laws that will preserve the wild life that is in peril of extinction. The active head is Dr. William T. Hornaday, chief of New York City's Zoological Park, and champion of wild life.

Through Dr. Hornaday's efforts, a fund of more than $100,000 has been raised, the income from which is used wherever the need is gravest for the protection of birds and animals. This organization has made its influence for good felt, not only in Congress but in a majority of the State Legislatures. Enrolled in its membership are such widely known persons as Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, Henry Ford, George Eastman, George F. Baker, Alexander S. Cochran, William P. Clyde and William H. Nichols.

The Gold Medal awarded by the Fund is a unique honor. The following words written to the JOURNAL by Mrs. Francisco, winner of the medal and first prize in our 1919 Campaign, show how great a distinction it is considered to be:

"I have been awarded the Golden Eaglet, the highest honor of the Girl Scouts; I have won silver cups and other prizes for horsemanship; I have been presented with a service medal by the American Red Cross for nursing during the influenza epidemic; I possess a medal from the Treasury Department for my efforts in the Liberty Loan campaign; and have earned the heartfelt thanks of a mother for saving a child from drowning—but none of these honors do I prize more highly than this unique distinction of having been awarded the Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. Truly I will consider it one of my choicest possessions."

Appetites that Count

THE work done by birds in saving food by destroying injurious insects and weed-seeds is almost unbelievable, but the figures given here are vouched for by scientists. For instance:

A scarlet tanager ate 630 gypsy-moth caterpillars in 18 minutes, which is at the rate of 2,100 an hour.

The quail, most hunted of birds, has no bad habits and eats 145 species of insects in summer and 129 kinds of harmful weed-seeds in winter.

The stomach of a cedar waxwing contained 100 canker worms; a snow bunting was found to have eaten 1,000 pigeon weed-seeds; a Bob White made a meal on 5,000 seeds of the same plant, and a mourning dove ate 7,500 seeds of yellow sorrel.

Winners of Rewards in the JOURNAL'S 1919 Bird Sanctuary Campaign

1st.—Gold Medal and First Reward of $25 in cash: Mrs Pamela J. Francisco, New Jersey. 412 Sanctuaries.

2nd.—Gold Medal, Second Reward of $10 in cash, and Special Reward of $10 in cash for the highest acreage: Mr. Frank B. Tichenor, Oregon. 402 Sanctuaries.

3d.—Gold Medal and Third Reward, a Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's "American Natural History" (extended edition): Miss Bertha J. Mastin, New Hampshire. 335 Sanctuaries.

4th.—Mrs. M. J. Travis, Florida. 93 Sanctuaries.

5th—Mrs. Walter Barton, Tennessee. 40 Sanctuaries.

6th—Miss S. G. Simpson, Maine. 32 Sanctuaries.

7th. (A tie)—W. E. Smith, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lawrence Davidson, Pennsylvania. 23 Sanctuaries.

The Fourth to Seventh Rewards are Sets of Books. But the achievements of these five prize winners are so remarkable and their service to wild life so great, that, through the JOURNAL, the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has offered to each of them Dr. Hornaday's beautiful and valuable "American Natural History."

Juvenile Class

(For contestants under 18 years of age.)

1st.—$25 in cash: (A tie), Martin I. Smith, New Jersey. H. B. Adriance, New York. 129 Sanctuaries.

2nd.—$10 in cash, and special award of the "American Natural History": Fernand T. Spencer, Michigan. 99 Sanctuaries.

3rd.—Set of Thornton W. Burgess' Books: Gly Livingston, Michigan. 76 Sanctuaries.

4th.—Frances Moon, Texas. 50 Sanctuaries.

5th.—Ross Dean, Missouri. 49 Sanctuaries.

6th.—Edith J. Shumway. Massachusetts. 44 Sanctuaries.

7th.—Stuart Shurley, Texas. 43 Sanctuaries.

Fourth to Seventh Rewards: One set of "American Natural History" to each winner.

Schools

1st.—Lykens Township Consolidated Schools, Ohio, Hannah Quaintance, teacher. 72 Sanctuaries.

2nd.—Everett School, Illinois, Mary Keough, teacher. 17 Sanctuaries.

Reward: One set of "American Natural History" to each.

Special Awards

(By Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund.)

Richard Nicholls, New York.

William Quarles, Texas.

One set of "American Natural History" to each in recognition of extraordinary accomplishment.

The People's Home Journal, March 1920.

Our 1920 Sanctuary Campaign

The fourth year of a great work in behalf of bird life and America's food supply

I HOPE the people of the United States realize how closely related to this whole question of food saving is the question of the protection and encouragement of insectivorous and migratory birds.—HERBERT HOOVER.

BEGINNING with this month the JOURNAL starts its fourth campaign for Bird Sanctuaries. The magnificent results attained in previous years lead us to look forward with confidence to the goal we have set—namely, the pledging of not less than *five million acres of land as Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries.*

Last year's campaign added more than double the acreage pledged in the campaign of the year previous. JOURNAL readers entered into the work with such splendid enthusiasm that the results have attracted the attention of bird lovers, conservationists, sportsmen and students of economics everywhere. The value of the work accomplished is not even to be estimated. But we feel that this is only a beginning. The good already attained is great, but the opportunity for increasing it is even greater.

Already Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries are dotted over nearly every State in the union and in some of the provinces of Canada. But there is need of more of these sanctuaries. Every sanctuary is an asset to the community in which it is located. It is by no means merely an expression of altruistic interest in bird life; it is a positive force in economic progress. It contributes directly to the increase of useful birds, and the increase of these birds means an increase in the nation's food supply through the services which they render by the destruction of insect pests and weed seeds.

The close relations between birds and agriculture has never been as widely appreciated as it should be. Happily there is a growing understanding of this close relationship. The toll which the farms, orchards and gardens of America pay to the insect hordes annually is almost beyond belief. Birds are the check which Nature provides for keeping these pests within bounds. Man, by his thoughtless destruction of birds in the past has too often completely upset the balance of Nature and has suffered in consequence.

Protect useful birds at all seasons of the year on your property. Encourage them to nest there. Destroy the vermin which prey upon them. They will repay you many times an hundred fold. The JOURNAL'S sanctuary movement is not founded on mere sentiment, but on practical economics. What you do for the birds you do for yourself.

How the Campaign Will Be Conducted

THIS year's campaign will be conducted along the lines of the previous campaigns. On this page will be found the list of rewards offered to those who secure by December 1st the largest number of pledges signed by owners of land willing to set aside an acre or more as a bird refuge. We trust that JOURNAL readers will not be actuated solely by a desire to win one of these rewards. We feel confident that they will not, but will be actuated by a sincere desire to have a part in the great work which has materially benefited and is benefiting our country.

It is safe to say that there is not one JOURNAL reader who cannot if he will, obtain a pledge of at least *one* acre as a bird sanctuary. If you have not land of your own suited to this purpose you know those who have, and surely there is one among them who will gladly sign a sanctuary pledge and put up the Green Meadow Club posters if you but ask it.

Send the JOURNAL a card asking for as many Sanctuary pledge blanks as you think you can use. They will be forwarded promptly. When they have been signed by the land owner or renter and witnessed by you, return them to us and a sufficient number of cloth sanctuary posters to thoroughly post the land will be sent to each signer. Almost two and one-half millions of acres are already posted as Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries. Help us to make the total *five million!* It is a patriotic work. It is a work in which you can take an honest pride.

Schools Invited

THE schools of the nation are invited to participate in this work. The opportunities for schools in rural districts and small towns and villages are tremendous. Teachers are urged to supplement nature study by interesting their pupils in this practical method of doing something for the feathered friends about whom they study. In the list of awards will be found some for the schools sending in the largest number of pledges. Every school should secure at least one sanctuary in which the children can take a personal interest and where they can study to the best advantage the habits of the birds.

MRS. CHAS. B. FRANCISCO

Winner of the Gold Medal and First Reward in our 1919 Sanctuary Campaign

THE following account of her experiences in securing Bird Sanctuary pledges has been sent to the JOURNAL by Mrs. Charles B. Francisco, winner of the Permanent Wild Life Protective Fund's beautiful Gold Medal and of the first reward in our 1919 campaign. It is typical of the story which nearly every sanctuary worker has to tell. Through Mrs. Francisco's efforts 412 Bird Sanctuaries were established in 1919! Readers who have not yet attempted to obtain pledges themselves will have, through this letter, an interesting glimpse of the faithful efforts of our pledge workers last year and of their tremendous achievement in adding over one and one-half million acres to our Bird Sanctuary total despite the manifold difficulties encountered.

To those who plan to join with us in the 1920 campaign the letter gives a clear and helpful idea of the methods, tactics and persistence which go to make a prize winner in the work. Telling of her energetic efforts to establish Bird Sanctuaries, Mrs. Francisco writes:

A Gold Medal Winner's Story

WHEN I subscribed to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL and found that I would be given an opportunity to secure pledges for Bird Sanctuaries I simply jumped at the opportunity. I had two chief motives. One was my love for birds and the other was my interest in the Girl Scouts of America—in which organization I hold a captaincy. I just wanted to see what one girl scout could do in the way of securing pledges—if she tried. My hope was that, if I was successful in securing a large total, others of the fifty thousand girl scouts in the United States might join in this great work of protecting our wild birds.

"I never went to a party, a reception, an entertainment, a women's club, or even to church without having with me a few of the blank pledges furnished by the JOURNAL. I carried these blank pledges everywhere and never failed to ask all those whom I met whether they owned an acre or more of land. Every person who did own land I endeavored to secure as a pledge signer.

"In July I started for a ten weeks' camp outing on a lake near my old home. I thought: 'Here's where it will be easy to secure many pledges with little effort. I am pretty well known in and about this county.' Well, I did get a good many pledges, but only with great effort. It was then that I awoke to the fact that the very worst enemy of our birds is ignorance—men's ignorance of the vast amount of good which birds do. Many a farmer can tell you how much wheat and corn he has lost because of birds, but he can't see or won't see how much of his crops they save. He doesn't realize that he could raise practically no crops at all if it weren't for the birds' constant war on insects.

"I recall one farmer who absolutely refused to sign. He said he had no use for birds at all and wouldn't care if they were all killed off. In passing one of his fields of oats, after leaving him, I noticed something black on almost every stalk. My curiosity was aroused and I got out of the carriage to examine the oats. I found a grasshopper on practically every stalk in the entire field! I returned to Mr. Farmer and told him a few things — some of which I hope he still remembers.

"I made many trips through the country in various directions taking the camp as a center. Sometimes I went on horseback and sometimes in a runabout. I would travel half a day making house-to-house stops and taking another road back to camp if possible. Through one section I covered I must have followed some sharper with fake oil stock or a mining scheme, because I could scarcely get a signature. The same story was told me by a dozen or more: 'Jim Smith signed a paper the other day and had to pay five dollars and he got nothing for it and I'm not going to be caught in the same net.' Or, as one man put it, he wouldn't 'never again sign nothing for nobody!' It was funny at times to be taken for a road agent or sharper, but it made the work hard and exasperating.

"About the time I was working the hardest the farmers were bothered greatly with blackbirds. I had the utmost difficulty in securing pledges because of this. One farmer's wife complained because the catbirds had eaten cherries in the early summer. She told how many her husband and sons had shot. When I explained that catbirds did not seek the sound cherries and really helped the trees by eating the cherries that had been attacked by worms, she seemed to doubt me, but promised that if I had told her the facts she would never allow another catbird to be killed on the place.

"I attended farmers' picnics and all gatherings that I heard were to take place and on two days when visiting in a small village I stopped every auto and rig that went by and gave the occupants an opportunity to sign a pledge."

A Chance for All

NOT every reader will have the opportunity to do such great work as Mrs. Francisco accomplished last year. But anyone can secure a few sanctuaries and thus help materially in a vital national campaign.

Sanctuary Rewards for 1920

First Reward, $35.00 in cash. Second Reward, $30.00 in cash.
Third Reward, $20.00 in cash. Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash.
Fifth to Fourteenth Rewards, Sets of Books

Special Rewards for Schools

First Reward, Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's "American Natural History."

Second Reward, Set of Thornton W. Burgess's Books.

In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward.

Note that there is but one list of rewards this year, open to adults and young people alike.

The contest closes December 1st, 1920.

The Green Meadow Club

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to prove true to my Green Meadow Club pledge and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

....

The People's Home Journal, April 1920.

International Recognition of our Bird Sanctuary Campaign

Two Gold Medals to Be Awarded

WE are able to announce this month that two Gold Medals will be offered by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund in the JOURNAL'S 1920 campaign for Bird Sanctuaries.

The Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund is a signal honor, beautiful in itself, and so rarely awarded as to represent a unique distinction.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL feels pardonably proud of the fact that the Sanctuary campaign is considered of such national importance by the Trustees of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund as to justify them in again offering this medal, which has so far been awarded to only fourteen individuals in the world. Seven of these have been our Bird Sanctuary pledge seekers.

Details of Medal Offer

THE offer now announced is of one Gold Medal for the highest Sanctuary acreage pledged in 1920 and of one Gold Medal for the greatest number of Sanctuaries established. Details of our Bird Sanctuary plan will be found on page 37 of this issue. Its international value is pointed out in a recent endorsement received by the JOURNAL from Sir Herbert Matthews, Secretary of the British Central Chamber of Agriculture, who writes in approval of our work:

"I think your Bird Sanctuary movement deserves all the encouragement and publicity that can be given to it. The full output of food commodities, however intense and careful may be the cultivation, can never be reached until the value of our Bird Allies is fully realized and proper protection given to them. In saying this I do not forget that certain species are at times, and in places, more harmful than beneficial, and further investigation into this matter is required. Also it must be borne in mind that the Sanctuary movement needs to be International, in view of Bird Migration."

From Britain's Food Minister

THE extraordinary success of the JOURNAL'S campaign for Bird Sanctuaries continues to attract world wide approval. One of the world's most highly placed officials in charge of food problems, George H. Roberts, M. P., British Food Controller, writes to us:

"As one who recognizes the imperative necessity of increasing the productivity of the earth, I am naturally interested in any movement that aids in the achievement of this object.

"In the past, farmers and gardeners in this country have had no clearly defined attitude on the bird question, but during recent years scientific investigation has shown that, in the main, the good birds do far outweighs the evil, except in the case of sparrows, woodpigeons and perhaps starlings, which, in England, have increased so much in numbers as to become capable of doing mischief.

"The idea of bird sanctuaries is to be highly commended, and I wish it were making greater progress in Great Britain. We are reaching a similar end, however, by legislation which empowers local authorities to forbid the taking of eggs, destruction of nests in the breeding season, or killing of birds during that period.

"The movement which you are promoting in the United States has my fullest sympathy."

Plan Advocated in France

FROM France also comes the best sort of tribute to our campaign—news that agencies working for the agricultural revival of the devastated regions have adopted the Bird Sanctuary idea of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL as a model for their own efforts.

The French League for the Protection of Birds, in a recent bulletin, congratulating the JOURNAL on its work, urges the wide establishment in France of similar Bird Sanctuaries, *as an essential part of agricultural reconstruction.*

Rule for Beginning Subscriptions to "The People's Home Journal."—All subscriptions received between November 15th and March 1st will begin with the January issue. Subscriptions received between March 1st and June 1st will begin with the April issue. Subscriptions received between June 1st and September 10th will begin with the July issue. All subscriptions received between September 10th and November 15th will begin with the November issue.

Expirations.—The receipt of a *blue subscription blank* notifies you that your subscription has expired. The magazine in which the blue blank is enclosed is the last issue to which you are entitled.

Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, a subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason, a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

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We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless renewal of subscription is received. If your subscription has expired the magazine will not be mailed to you unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

BIRD SANCTUARY CAMPAIGN

Two Gold Medals Now Offered

AS announced elsewhere in this issue, the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has offered two Gold Medals to workers in the Green Meadow Club's Bird Sanctuary Campaign for 1920. One medal will be awarded to the worker who secures the highest number of sanctuaries, the other to the worker who secures the greatest acreage.

The Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund is a rare honor, to which only those who have rendered the most distinguished services to wild life are entitled. We feel sure that the opportunity of winning this medal will be an added incentive to our Bird Sanctuary workers in the 1920 campaign.

FIVE million acres set aside for the protection of our useful birds is the goal which the JOURNAL has set in its Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary campaign. Already nearly half of this great acreage has been pledged and is protected by the Green Meadow Club Sanctuary posters. This in itself is no small achievement. From an economic viewpoint alone the results already attained are not to be overestimated. Wherever a Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary is located, there you will find an increase in bird life, and this increase means a corresponding decrease in insect pests and weeds through all the surrounding territory.

But great as is the good already accomplished, it is as nothing compared with the good which can be accomplished with the whole-hearted, enthusiastic support of JOURNAL readers. Five million acres! At first thought, that seems a tremendous result to attain, but if every reader of the JOURNAL will this year secure *one sanctuary*, the total on December 1st, when the present campaign will close, will far exceed that figure. Last year the acreage pledged was more than double that pledged in the previous year. We have full confidence that this record, splendid as it is, will be more than duplicated in 1920.

The Need of Sanctuaries

FREQUENTLY we are asked why, in view of the federal migratory bird law and the many protective measures of the various states, bird sanctuaries are needed. Protective laws, when enforced, are good as far as they go, but they are not sufficient. In every community there exists the law-breaker who looks on all birds, even the tiny warblers, as legitimate meat for the pot. Even if he is aware that in killing birds he is violating the law he considers such protective measures as a violation of personal liberty and will not hesitate to shoot and snare birds whenever he thinks he can do so without being detected. The annual loss to American bird life from such law-breakers is enormous. Could the figures be accurately compiled they would be startling.

But even a deliberate law-breaker hesitates to trespass on land posted with warnings. He will confine his depredations to land that is not posted. This is one reason for the need of bird sanctuaries. Another and very important reason is that in the breeding season birds should be free from disturbance of any kind. On well-posted sanctuaries they are less likely to be disturbed than elsewhere.

Moreover, every sanctuary owner takes a personal interest in the birds and will endeavor to keep in check their natural enemies. This is a very vital thing. It does not take long for birds to understand fully where they are protected, and they seek such places in ever increasing numbers.

An Open Season Refuge

IN all states certain birds and animals are designated as legitimate game and there are open seasons during which the hunting of game is permitted. This is quite right and proper where game is sufficiently plentiful to permit the taking of a reasonable amount without danger of reducing the supply to a point where it cannot fully recover. But always there is the risk that in any given locality the killing of the game, due to the great number of hunters, may be carried beyond the danger point. This has happened times without number in the past and is happening to-day. Game once plentiful in very many sections of the country has been either exterminated, because the numbers were reduced to a point where the breeding stock left was not sufficient for restocking and where natural enemies have completed the destruction begun by the hunter, or the game has been reduced to a pitiful remnant of its former numbers.

The sanctuary is a safeguard against such deplorable results. On the sanctuary land there may be no hunting at any season of the year. With a sufficient number of sanctuaries scattered through a hunting area, the supply of game will be maintained. They will afford natural breeding grounds, and the overflow from these will restock the surrounding covers shot out by the hunters.

True sportsmen appreciate this and are glad to coöperate in the establishment of such sanctuaries. The American Game Protective and Propagation Association, a national organization of sportsmen, is in hearty accord with the Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary work. This association appreciates the fact that such sanctuaries are wholly in the interests of sportsmen as well as others. True sportsmen are without exception earnest advocates of the protection of all insectivorous and useful birds.

The Great Obstacle

THE greatest single obstacle to be overcome by sanctuary workers is ignorance in regard to the birds and their true relations to man. Surprising as it seems, the very ones who reap the most direct and lasting benefit from the birds frequently are the ones who know the least about them. This fact was forcibly brought out by Mrs. Charles B. Francisco, winner of the Gold Medal in last year's Sanctuary Campaign, in her article in the April issue of the JOURNAL. Farmers all too frequently see only the toll taken from their crops by certain birds. It never occurs to them to offset this with the assistance rendered them through the year by these same birds. If grain or fruit is taken in any amount it becomes at once apparent, but it is not so easy to keep a record of the worms, insects and weed seeds eaten by birds in countless numbers all through the season. Our Bird Sanctuary campaign work is, therefore, an educational work. Once show a farmer that the birds are an economic asset and he will not hesitate to pledge his land for a sanctuary.

Campaign Rules

NO sanctuary of less than one acre is admitted in the contest for the awards. Pledge blanks are furnished on request by the JOURNAL, to be signed by landholders. Posters are sent free to the signers of these blanks to designate their land as a Bird Sanctuary. Our rewards are offered to those who secure the greatest number of pledges.

Will you try to secure one such pledge? Will you do this much for the birds? Will you aid to this extent in increasing food production? Will you at least try? If so, write to THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL asking for information about the campaign and for pledge blanks—for as many as you think you can use. Do it to-day. The birds need your protection, even as you need their help.

Rewards in 1920 Sanctuary Campaign

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund.

One medal for the greatest acreage. ***One medal for largest number of sanctuaries.***

First Reward, $35.00 in cash. **Second Reward, $30.00 in cash.**
Third Reward, $20.00 in cash. **Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash.**
Fifth to Fourteenth Rewards, Sets of Books.

Special Rewards for Schools

First Reward, Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's "American Natural History."
Second Reward, Set of Thornton W. Burgess's Books.

In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward. But only one Gold Medal is awarded to an individual. The medal is offered only to those who have not previously won it; and in case the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries.

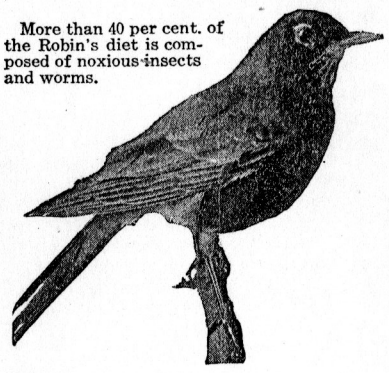
Note that there is but one list of rewards this year, open to adults and young people alike.

The contest closes December 1st, 1920.

The People's Home Journal, May 1920.

"Let's Talk It Over"

Your Chance to Aid in a Great Work



More than 40 per cent. of the Robin's diet is composed of noxious insects and worms.

THROUGH THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL our friends the birds are asking for not less than five million acres to be set apart as Sanctuaries for their protection, that they may breed thereon undisturbed; that they may find a refuge there when hunted and harrassed elsewhere; that they may have vantage points from which to wage their ceaseless war on the enemies of our food supply—the insect pests.

Quietly, so unobtrusively that all too often their work goes unobserved and thus unappreciated, the birds render daily service the year round for the direct and lasting benefit of the human race. Without them the world would be uninhabitable. One of the greatest catastrophes conceivable would be the utter annihilation of the feathered race.

Protection—That's All

THE birds ask no more than just protection in return for their services. They ask simply that you will see to it that a suitable area of land of not less than an acre in extent is posted with warning notices and that whoever owns or controls that area will agree to do all in his or her power to see that no hunting is allowed thereon, and to do whatever can be done to keep down the natural enemies of the birds.

Sportsmen Approve

MR. JOHN BURNHAM, President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, probably the greatest association of sportsmen in America, has expressed himself in strong terms in favor of this Sanctuary work. He writes: "I certainly think you are doing a fine work with your Bird Sanctuaries and a very wonderful work. It is sentiment that counts after all, and what you are doing has far-reaching, practical results. Your Bird Sanctuaries protect game birds as well as song birds. We sportsmen believe in protecting the non-game birds at the same time we are looking after the game varieties. The interest, therefore, is common."

A Personal Question

ARE you going to participate in this splendid economic, patriotic and humanitarian work? All it requires is a little personal work.

Write to the JOURNAL for pledge blanks. *Do it to-day—now.* Get them signed and return to the JOURNAL. We will at once send the signers as many Green Meadow Club posters as may be needed to fully post the land. They will cost nothing. They are part of our contribution to the work.

America becomes a better land to live in for every Sanctuary added. And where is there a true American who does not seek the betterment of his country? If you obtain but one Sanctuary you have done your share. Your name will go on the honor roll of those seeking to benefit their nation, and through that the world at large.

Sanctuary Rewards for 1920

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage. One for largest number of sanctuaries

First Reward, $35.00 in cash. Second Reward, $30.00 in cash.
Third Reward, $20.00 in cash. Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash.
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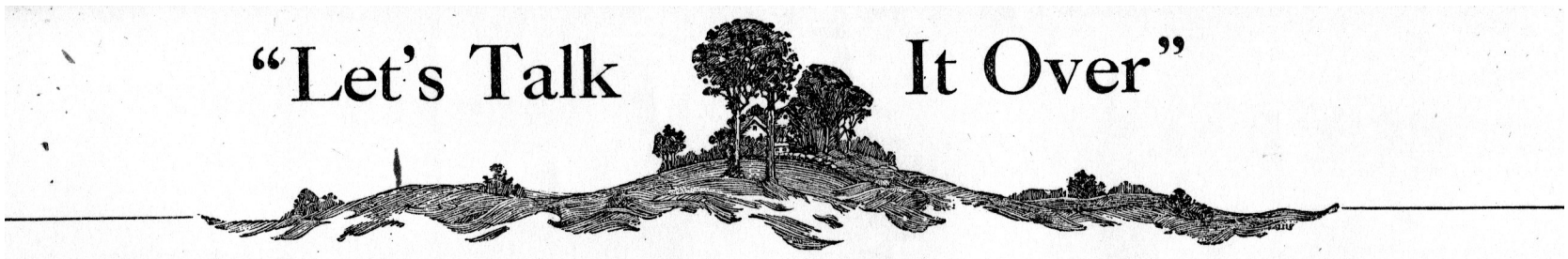
First Reward, Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's "Natural History."
Second Reward, Set of Thornton W. Burgess's Books.

In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward. But only one Gold Medal is awarded to an individual. If the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries. The contest closes December 1st, 1920.

Over two and a half million acres have already been pledged and posted as Sanctuaries by JOURNAL readers. Don't leave this all for the other fellow. There is not a single human being in all this broad land of ours who is not under direct and lasting obligation to our feathered friends. Pay your debt by securing at least one new Sanctuary.

Three-fourths of the Catbird's dinner consists of injurious ants, beetles, caterpillars and grasshoppers.

The People's Home Journal, June 1920.



A Great Chance for the Scouts!

IN line with the great ideals of the JOURNAL'S already famous Bird Sanctuary campaign, individual troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts throughout the country are now offered a remarkable opportunity.

As announced on page 33 of this issue, two special rewards will be given at the end of this year's campaign, one to the troop of Boy Scouts which secures the greatest number of Bird Sanctuary pledges and one to the troop of Girl Scouts which similarly leads the field in establishing Bird Sanctuaries.

The first reward in last year's campaign and the beautiful Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund were won by a Girl Scout captain—Mrs. Pamela J. Francisco, of Ridgewood, N. J.

Writing us about her work, in the course of which she established 412 Bird Sanctuaries covering over 18,000 acres of land, Mrs. Francisco said that she had been inspired to her great achievement both by the ideals for which the Girl Scouts stood and by a desire to show what a vast amount of definite, concrete service the Girl Scouts could render the nation if they chose to take up whole-heartedly the fight for American bird life.

When the JOURNAL'S plan to offer a reward for the work of Girl Scout troops was brought to the attention of Mrs. Jane D. Rippin, Director of the Girl Scouts, she expressed herself as heartily in favor of the campaign, which she declared to be in complete harmony with the Girl Scouts' aims and ideals.

What Girl Scouts Can Do

THE opportunity is, therefore, now thrown open to units of one of the most flourishing and livewire organizations of girls in the world to join in a work which not only falls in line with their strong out-door, nature-loving interests, but which also helps materially to increase the national prosperity. Birds are the farmers' chief allies; they are the tireless defenders of the nation's food crops—the most powerful known enemy of the insect hordes that, if unchecked, would soon lay in utter waste our fields and forests.

In view of the vital importance of bird life to the nation, it is no wonder that leading food scientists, naturalists and agricultural experts have joined in hearty endorsement of the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary campaign, which has already resulted in the establishment of nearly two and one-half million acres of sanctuaries, throughout the nation, where birds may thrive and multiply safe from wanton destruction.

Hermione
Princess of Dacia

AN imprisoned princess of brilliant beauty——

A thrilling crusade in search of a throne——Love at first sight, and romance at every turning——

These are a few of the things that give unparalleled thrill and surprise to the gripping novel by Mrs. Baillie Reynolds in the September JOURNAL.

The story of how Hal Wyatt went to a London ball and met Romance, and embarked with the new-found queen of his heart upon an enterprise of high adventure, is only one of five great fiction features which make the JOURNAL for September rank among the strongest issues yet published.

Boy Scouts Want to Help

THE opportunity for individual units of Boy Scouts to join also in this campaign was requested by a troop of the Boy Scouts themselves.

The JOURNAL received, this spring, a letter from Ralph Hawkins, of Langmont, Colorado, stating that his troop of Scouts was intensely interested in bird protection, and asking whether a Bird Sanctuary special award could not be offered to Boy Scout troops.

It is in response to this suggestion that the new special reward, announced on page 33, has been decided upon.

Troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts may join in this work upon their own initiative, and individual members stand a chance of winning the Gold Medal while helping their respective troops strive for the cash reward.

The JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary campaign thus continues to expand as a vast and patriotic enterprise in which every nature lover will find an unexampled opportunity to be of service to the nation.

The People's Home Journal, July/August 1920.

BIRD SANCTUARY CAMPAIGN

Birds Ask Aid of Scout Troops

ATTENTION, SCOUTS! Here is opportunity for both Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts to aid in a work which is founded on one of the first principles of Scouting—kindness and the doing of a good turn.

We have unbounded faith in the ability of Scouts to accomplish whatever they undertake. So in behalf of the birds we invite you, the Scouts of America, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, to join in the Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary campaign—a national campaign fostered by THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL during the past three years, in which time nearly two and one-half million acres of land have already been pledged as Bird Sanctuaries.

We have this month added to our list of awards two special awards of $25 each, one for the Boy Scouts and one for the Girl Scouts.

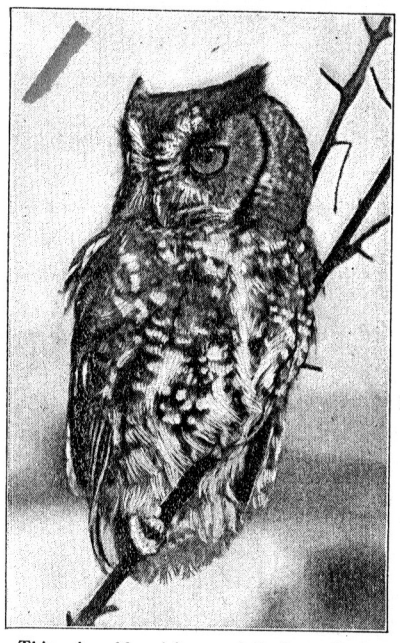
How to Help

ASK any member of your troop to send to the JOURNAL at once for the necessary pledge blanks. Divide your territory up and see to it that every owner or renter of a piece of land in excess of one acre and suited to bird life is interviewed and his signature to a pledge secured. Witness each pledge yourself, then turn these signed pledges in to one of your number to be forwarded to us in the name of your troop.

Sanctuaries may be obtained anywhere. The awards will be made for largest number of Sanctuaries regardless of acreage. But remember that no Sanctuary shall contain less than an acre.

You May Win Gold Medal Too

INDIVIDUAL Scouts will still be eligible for the individual awards, including the Gold Medal of the Wild Life Protection Fund.



This wise old owl is one of the farmer's good friends. He is the enemy of injurious insects and rodents. Where members of his family are killed off, field mice multiply and do serious damage to fruit trees.

gon, who won the Gold medal of the Wild Life Protection Fund. A busy man, carrying responsibilities far beyond those which fall to the average man, he lost no opportunity to promote the work in behalf of the birds. Conveying prisoners by automobile for long distances, sometimes three hundred miles, he never missed a chance to secure a pledge. He writes us as follows:

Pledges Obtained Under Guns

ON one trip which I made with a prisoner, and 380 quarts of whisky which had been seized, I came near not having the pleasure of keeping up the work for the Green Meadow Club. I drove into a small town and faced twenty men with guns, who commanded us to halt. With a gun at my back, one at my side and one pushed against me in front, they took my gun and star and detained us for an hour and a half until the sheriff came. The men were excited and it is a wonder we were not shot. The trouble was caused by somebody who had phoned that three bad men with a car of liquor were headed for Portland and were representing themselves as Federal officers.

"They put us in a garage and several sat around with guns pointed at us all the time until the sheriff arrived. *During this time I secured two pledges, as I had a big crowd looking on.*"

A Bird Club Takes Hold

THE Allen Bird Club of Springfield, Massachusetts, has taken up the Sanctuary work with enthusiasm. A Sanctuary committee was appointed this spring, and already the club has a large acreage to its credit. Each member has been urged to secure at least one Sanctuary and as many more as possible. These pledges are being sent in in the name of the club and are credited to it.

Every bird club in the country is invited to follow the example of this progressive Massachusetts organization and join in this constructive work in behalf of our bird life.

All you have to do is to write us at once for additional information and as many pledge blanks as you may need. Get these signed by landowners or renters who have an acre or more of land suited to bird life, witness them yourself and return to us at once. Simple, isn't it? If you love the birds get at least one Sanctuary for them.

Sanctuary Rewards for 1920

Two Gold Medals of the
Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage. One for largest number of sanctuaries

Offered by the JOURNAL:

First Reward, $35.00 in cash. *Second Reward, $30.00 in cash.*
Third Reward, $20.00 in cash. *Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash.*
Fifth to Fourteenth Rewards, Sets of Books.

Special Rewards

For Schools: *First Reward, Set of Dr William T. Hornaday's "Natural History;" Second Reward, Set of Thornton W. Burgess's Books.*

For Scouts: *A $25.00 cash reward each for the Girl Scout troop and the Boy Scout troop securing the greatest number of pledges.*

In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward. But only one Gold Medal is awarded to an individual. If the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries.

The contest closes December 1st, 1920.

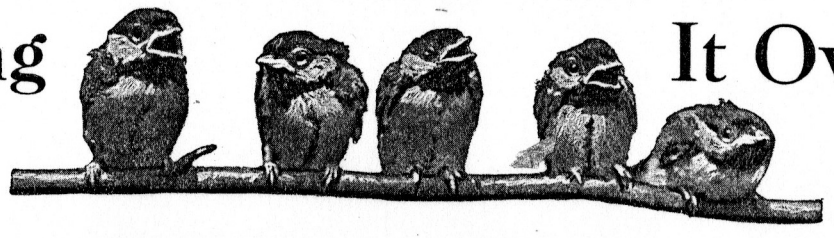
So be sure to sign each pledge you secure with your own name on the line marked "Witness." After your name write the name of your troop to insure full credit to the latter. The $25 award will be given in cash to the troop which at the end of the year has the *greatest number* of Sanctuaries to its credit.

Do not hold your pledges until the end of the campaign. Send them in as fast as you get them in order that there may be no delay in getting the land posted for bird sanctuaries.

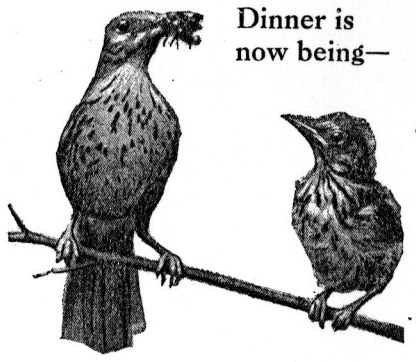
In last year's campaign there was nothing more inspiring than the splendid work of Frank B. Tichenor, a United States deputy marshal of Ore-

These mischievous Bluejays will eat the Hairy Caterpillar, which few other birds attack. Grasshoppers, Brown-tail Moths and Tent Caterpillars are also kept down by the Bluejay's appetite.

The People's Home Journal, July/August 1920.

"Talking  It Over"

Help Save America's Food Supply!



Dinner is now being—

NO stronger nor more authoritative endorsement of the great ideal which lies back of the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary campaign could be asked for than that which is found in the United States Supreme Court's recent decision upholding the migratory-bird treaty act.

Of the preservation of bird life, the Supreme Court said: "*Here a national interest of very nearly the first magnitude is involved.*" Defending the treaty with Canada and the migratory bird statute, the Court declared: "*But for the treaty and statute there soon might be no birds for any powers to deal with. We see nothing in the Constitution that compels the Government to sit by while a food supply is cut off and the protectors of our forests and our crops are destroyed.*"

The JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary campaign is acknowledged to be one of the most effective efforts ever put forth for the preservation of the "protectors of our crops," as the Supreme Court calls the birds.

A Great National Service

IN the opportunity to participate in this magnificent Sanctuary work every reader of this magazine is offered the means of direct personal service of national importance. Keep the following facts fixed in your mind:

Every Bird Sanctuary established makes for the public welfare.

It is a direct contribution to the conservation of national resources.

It is of supreme economic importance.

It is of direct service in increasing food supplies.

It makes for a better and happier America.

It helps preserve for future generations a birthright for which this generation is responsible.

It arouses and stimulates mercy, gentleness and justice towards the helpless.

Famous Men Help

NATIONALLY known leaders in American life have joined the Bird Sanctuary movement. The name of John Burroughs, our most famous and best loved naturalist, has long been down on the list of those who have established Green Meadow Club bird sanctuaries on their property.

As this issue of the JOURNAL goes to press, pledges are received from Orville Wright, world famous pioneer in the development of aviation, and from John H. Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, head of the National Cash Register Company, and one of the most successful business men in the United States. Mr. Patterson has pledged a Bird Sanctuary of 400 acres.

Sanctuary Rewards for 1920

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage. One for largest number of sanctuaries

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges:

First Reward, $35.00 in cash. *Second Reward, $30.00 in cash.*
Third Reward, $20.00 in cash. *Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash.*
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The contest closes December 1st, 1920.

Letters from Readers

BETWEEN the end of our 1919 campaign and the middle of July, 1920, more than 600 new Green Meadow Club bird sanctuaries were founded. We wish every reader of the JOURNAL might see the enthusiastic letters received from the workers who have secured these refuges for birds. The following are a few quotations from the Sanctuary Editor's correspondence:

"I am interested and enthusiastic about helping you get protection for the feathered folk. We are farmers and know what birds are to us—the best of friends.

"You can rest assured that I will get you an acreage of 2,500 acres, at least 25 to 35 sanctuaries, and about two dozen signatures.

"*Otto Kajer,* Minnesota."

After muslin signs have been sent to the pledge signers for posting their premises, it is no unusual thing to have them write back for more, so that their land may be properly posted. Here is a typical letter:

"I thank you for the Bird Sanctuary posters. Will take pleasure in posting them in conspicuous places about my 30-acre farm at once. I will use my best efforts to induce others in my section to post their property also. Please send more posters.

"I am heartily with you in this good work and have recognized for some years the great importance of protecting our birds.

"*H. L. Moxley,* New Jersey."

Served!

The Brown Thrush is one of our most useful birds. Sixty-four per cent of its diet consists of insects injurious to food crops.

Another encouraging letter is this one from a reader who has now become a Sanctuary owner:

"In your number for May, 1920, I noticed your campaign for Bird Sanctuaries and think it very deserving. Not for the prizes offered, but for what it represents. I will be very glad to join in your work.

"I am the owner of two tracts of land, one of 121 acres and the other of 136 acres, mostly timbered land. When I go away everybody hunts all over the place, shooting all kinds of birds, crippling most of them. In the fall of 1917, I set out six pheasants, which have all been destroyed. There are all kinds of birds here and I should like to give them the protection of a Sanctuary.

"*John P. Hollesen,* Virginia."

This letter shows the spirit that is likely to win success, not only in Bird Sanctuary work, but in every undertaking in life:

"I am sending you 12 pledges which I have secured. Folks ask me if I am working for the prize. I tell them no, I am working for the birds, but if I should get a prize I would be prouder of it than anything I have ever had. I lived on a farm until I was ten years old. I am sixteen now. One of my delights was to watch the birds in the little houses my brother built for them.

"Some men I have asked to sign declare it is too much trouble, but I told them if they would sign the pledge I would put up their Sanctuary notices and help them to keep enemies of birds off their farms. *Florence Grandin,* Tennessee."

Your Opportunity

THERE is not a man, woman or child in the land who cannot secure the pledge of at least *one acre* as a personal contribution to the all-important cause of preserving our bird life.

All you have to do is to write to this office for as many pledge blanks as you think you can use and for information about the campaign. If you are a land-owner or renter yourself, fill out and sign one of these pledges and return to us at once. Get as many of your neighbors as you can to sign pledges. If you have no land of your own, you surely know others who have land. Secure pledges from them.

As soon as a pledge is received at this office we will send free of expense a sufficient number of Sanctuary posters printed on cloth to thoroughly post the land. These will be sent direct to the signer of the pledge. There is no expense attached and no red tape. THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is engaged in this work solely because of its belief in the cause. It has faith in *your* willingness and desire to coöperate.

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to add to the prosperity of America's farms, and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

....

"Let's Talk It Over"

News of Interest to Every Reader

Praise That Pleases

THIS is *your* magazine. We want you not only to enjoy it but to help edit it. We want you to send us criticisms and helpful suggestions that will tend to make it an increasingly delightful friend for all the family.

To the hundreds of readers who have written letters of praise for the JOURNAL within the past few months we offer herewith our most sincere and appreciative thanks. These letters all deserved publication, and many would have appeared in our columns had it not been for the serious paper shortage which has limited editorial space.

The following are a few typical letters that have reached us recently:

"The habits of years are hard to break and a good habit should continue, *ad infinitum*. I formed the good habit of taking THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL between 20 and 30 years ago, and it has grown better each year. The chief difference between it and other home magazines is that it offers such a variety of information and instruction, so many intensely interesting stories, and so much general literature in simple and readable language that it is a joy instead of a burden to pick it up for a spare hour's recreation. It has so many interesting features that we wish it came twice a month instead of once."

MRS. K. D. WILEY, *North Dakota.*

"Wonderful Articles"

"I cannot tell you how much I enjoy the JOURNAL. The articles in your July-August issue, 'Food — The Soil for Life,' and 'Foods that Cool,' are wonderful. It is reading like this that will help to stamp out malnutrition in this country. I have charge of the nutrition work in one of the schools of this town, and have come across so many cases of careless feeding as to know how necessary helpful advice of this kind is. I hope you will keep up this fine work."

GEORGINA K. MONKS, *New Jersey.*

A Year of Genuine Enjoyment

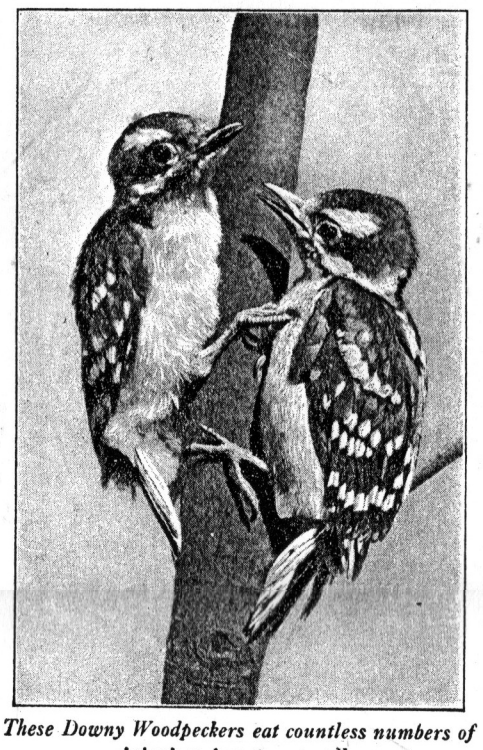
"The JOURNAL was recommended to me by a friend as being an exceptionally interesting and helpful magazine. I immediately subscribed for it, and am frank to state that it has given not only me, but my entire family more genuine enjoyment in the year we have taken it than any other book or paper we have ever subscribed to. The JOURNAL contains something worth while for every member of the family."

MRS. H. S. NELSON, *Minnesota.*

Bird Sanctuary Work

A MILLION dollars' damage to crops was caused this past summer by grasshoppers in one corner of Michigan alone. Throughout the northwest farmers were powerless to conquer the pest. Every summer insects wreak similar damage upon our food crops.

A greatly increased bird population would be



These Downy Woodpeckers eat countless numbers of injurious insects annually

our chief defense against the insect menace. The JOURNAL is conducting a remarkably successful Bird Sanctuary campaign with this object in view. How you can aid in this patriotic work is explained on page 45, where details of the plan are given under which JOURNAL readers have established thousands of bird refuges, and where rewards are announced for coöperation in the work.

What Others Say

FRANKLY, letters of criticism are all too few among the countless readers' comments which we receive. Won't you who feel that the JOURNAL might be improved in certain ways send us constructive opinions? The following suggestion is one that we hope to be able to follow more frequently when space permits:

"I like the verse in your magazine. Mine is a work-a-day life and I need poetry to help me live it lightly. I need your verse. I am glad to see a magazine stand for something different; therefore I like your work for the birds. As an afterthought, I wish to say that I like to know my authors. I wish that you would give us a picture and a thumbnail sketch of the folks who write for us. Introduce us, please."

LAURA V. HAMNER, *Texas.*

A Girl's Treasure House

"In the JOURNAL I get the best at a minimum price. Often I find things in the JOURNAL that are indispensable in my schoolwork, and I need never hesitate to use anything in it as authoritative. The JOURNAL is exceptional in its unusually wide variety of good things. To pass away a lonely evening I read the stories. My frocks, which are the envy of all the girls, are made by the JOURNAL'S patterns. When things go wrong and I need a bit of cheer, I read the page of fun. I call the JOURNAL my Arabian Treasure House. It never fails at my 'open sesame.'"

MABEL WESTBROOK, *Iowa.*

"A Very Dear Friend"

"Please allow me to express my appreciation of your publication. I have taken it for many years, and it is a very dear friend. I like the fiction, the special articles, the illustrations and the many invaluable household hints. Among the many magazines I take, THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL holds high rank."

C. M. S., *Massachusetts.*

"The JOURNAL'S inspiring and fascinating stories are unsurpassed. Its fiction, both comic and pathetic, presents life as it really is. The JOURNAL'S stories make humble, everyday folks see life in a different, brighter light. Its artistic and inspiring illustrations and helpful departments are as interesting as in any other magazine I take—or more so! And the household hints are very welcome to the housewife. They have served to lighten the burden of my household duties."

G. C., *Tennessee.*

Late Roses and Late Romance

THE roses that bloom late are the sweetest and most beautiful of all, they say. How about the love that blossoms in middle years? Can it ever have the same romance, the same glamour and delight that glorifies the love of youth? Don't answer that question, even to yourself, until you have read, next month in the JOURNAL, the wonderfully winsome story, "November Roses," by Stella M. During, whose very name is sufficient to guarantee the novelty of this little romance.

Suppose you were a man, past forty—and slightly crippled in the war—to whom an income of $10,000 a year was left on condition you met and married a certain girl you had never heard of before! Would you accept? That's just one of the complications in this surprising story—which is illustrated, by the way, with one of the best pictures Irma Deremeaux ever made.

What Manner of Man He Was

THIS is the title of a remarkably thrilling novelette by Adele M. Donovan, to appear in the November issue of the JOURNAL—a novelette that is athrob with the powerful qualities of emotion, romance and suspense which have made the JOURNAL'S fiction famous for years.

In the lives of wives and sweethearts everywhere there is likely sooner or later to arise just such a problem as that which forms the subject of this gripping story. Can something which seems to be love at first sight prove really true and lasting after all? Will it hold a man steadfast over months of separation? Will it overcome his false pride and his selfish habits of a lifetime?

The answers to these questions portrayed in the fascinating plot of this extra-long novelette will strike responsive chords in the heart of every JOURNAL reader.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

October, 1920. *Volume XXXV—No. 8*

A Few Unique Features in this Issue

The Mystery of Marsh House *An exciting novel of hidden treasure* By George E. Walsh

Love—or a Throne? *A romance of international intrigue* By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds

Doctor Mender and Darner *The month's most delightful love story* By Malone Hobson

Their Second Mile *Should a wife have her own career?* By Helen Dearborn Medbery

His Point of View *A quaint tale of the elder generation* By Clarence Hawkes

Why Prickly Porky is Independent *A delightful story for children* By Thornton W. Burgess

Yeast as Food and Medicine *A most interesting health discovery* By C. Houston Goudiss

Rule for Beginning Subscriptions to "The People's Home Journal."—All subscriptions are entered promptly to begin with the current issue. Should your first copy not reach you promptly, wait one month before writing to complain, as strikes, paper shortage or other causes beyond our control may make it necessary to begin with a later issue. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

Expirations.—The receipt of a *blue subscription blank* notifies you that your subscription has expired with the magazine in which it is enclosed and is the last issue to which you are entitled.

Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, a subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason, a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

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Postage.—From subscribers in New York City (Bronx and Manhattan) 24 cents extra is required to cover postage upon a yearly subscription. In all other parts of the United States, Mexico and our Island possessions we prepay postage. For foreign countries we require 70 cents extra to cover a year's postage and for Canada 40 cents extra.

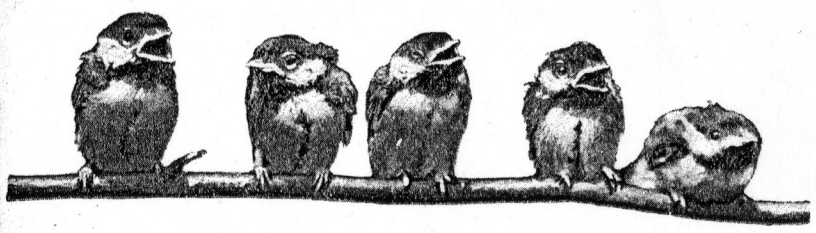
Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

The People's Home Journal, October 1920.

BIRD SANCTUARY CAMPAIGN



Will You Help Preserve Our Aerial Police?

THE aerial police squads that have been organized in some cities lately seem like great novelties. But how many of us realize that the world's *first* aerial police force was established many thousands of years ago, by Old Mother Nature herself, and that it is still active and on the job to-day?

It is no fantastic flight of fancy to call the birds mankind's guardians of the air. They do in actual fact police the whole country, protecting our crops from robber insects, keeping down the hordes of tiny pests that annoy man and beast and destroy the growing things of the fields.

Suppose the law-abiding, peaceable minded citizens of your town deliberately set out to make life miserable for the officers of the law, ambushing them and practically exterminating the entire police force with various sorts of weapons, in the name of "sport!" Then if thugs and burglars overran the town, whose fault would it be?

Yet that is precisely the preposterous course that mankind has followed with respect to our great aerial police force—the birds! Year after year we have been killing off, with almost savage perversity, the very best friends that Nature has given us among all her wild creatures. And year after year the toll of food crops and trees damaged by noxious insects has been accumulating under our eyes as evidence of our folly.

The indictment of America for blind destructiveness would be far less pleasant reading than it now is, if we had not turned at last toward conservation. After wasting recklessly for years our forests, our water supplies, our natural gas and oil—our *wild life*—we have in recent years begun to think of preserving, restoring and building up these basic elements of our national wealth.

This work of conservation concerns every individual. It demands the interest, support and active cooperation of every citizen. The next generation's material welfare and enjoyment of Nature's great gifts to humanity depend wholly upon the efforts of the present generation to preserve and conserve what remains of an inheritance already sadly wasted. It is up to *YOU* to do your part.

The Green Meadow Club's Share

THE JOURNAL'S Green Meadow Club has pledged itself to help in the work of conservation by campaigning for the protection and increase of bird life. As the most effective means of doing this it started the Green Meadow Club Sanctuary movement with results which have already won nation wide recognition. In almost every state in the Union and in many parts of Canada private lands varying in area from an acre to hundreds of acres have been set aside and posted as Sanctuaries so that today the total exceeds three millions of acres.

Huge as this acreage total is, it is nothing compared to the area which must ultimately be pledged as sacred to bird life, if the birds are to receive really adequate aid in their war on our insect enemies.

Every reader of the JOURNAL could secure at least *one* sanctuary; and few are in a position to perform any more useful deed than that would be as a contribution toward the great national task of conservation, and the imperative work of increasing our food supply.

A Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary is simply an area of one acre or more, upon which destruction of wild life is forbidden by the owner or renter, and which is posted with warning signs furnished free by the JOURNAL.

Those who wish to join in the campaign to establish Bird Sanctuaries need merely write to the JOURNAL, and ask for a set of pledge blanks.

The rewards announced on this page are offered as testimonials to those pledge seekers who make the best records in various classes.

Sanctuary Rewards for 1920

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage. One for largest number of sanctuaries

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges:

First Reward, $35.00 in cash. *Second Reward, $30.00 in cash.*
Third Reward, $20.00 in cash. *Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash.*
Fifth to Fourteenth Rewards, Sets of Books.

Special Rewards for Largest Number of Pledges:

For Schools: *First Reward, Set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's "Natural History;" Second Reward, Set of Thornton W. Burgess's Books.*

For Scouts: *A $25.00 cash reward each for the Girl Scout troop and the Boy Scout troop securing the greatest number of pledges.*

In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward. The Medal cannot be won twice by the same person. If the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries.
The contest closes December 1st, 1920.

The following are typical letters from readers who have recently become interested in the work:

"I have seen the Green Meadow Club posters on a neighbor's farm, and from inquiries learned their purpose and where they were obtained. We have a farm of 75 acres. We seem to be the only ones around here who love the birds. Our place is full of them, and we want to protect them.

Will you send a set of posters and full information about your campaign?"

MRS. H. W. MORSE, *Connecticut.*

"I am enclosing a sanctuary pledge, which I am signing not for the sake of the prizes given in the contest, but for my love of the birds. I have no idea of competing in the contest, but will gladly do what I can to influence others to take the pledge to protect the birds. As I am writing, the night song of the "yellow warbler" is floating through the open window—certainly a fitting accompaniment to the signing of the pledge.

AMBLER B. MONCURE, *Virginia.*

Won't *you* join in this great campaign that has so interested others? Forward the following application blank, and you will receive full information promptly.

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to add to the prosperity of America's farms, and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

The People's Home Journal, October 1920.

SANCTUARY WORK

A Final Rally Call in Our 1920 Campaign

DO you love America's birds? Do you want to see justice done them? Do you want to help preserve them, not only for the beauty of color and song that they bring to the world, but also for the tremendous work which they perform in protecting our national food crops from insect ravages?

Surely you do! Surely there is not anywhere an American citizen who does not sympathize with the great purpose of the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary campaign. For nearly four years this campaign has been carried on by JOURNAL readers, and to-day more than 7,640 Bird Sanctuaries, comprising over two and one-half million acres, are established throughout the country, protected with Green Meadow Club warning posters supplied by the JOURNAL.

It is easily within *your* power to add *one* sanctuary and *one* acre to these totals. And it is safe to say that no other single accomplishment of yours that could be so easily and quickly carried out would be so important in helping to solve the great problem of food supply and food costs in this country. Experts are unanimous in agreeing that the birds are the farmer's best friends; that as birds are killed off, insect pests multiply their enormously destructive raids upon our food crops; and that, if the recent relentless destruction of bird life were continued until all birds were annihilated, the insects would increase with amazing rapidity, and in a short time reduce our countrysides to uninhabitable deserts.

REMEMBERING these facts, will you not join in the Bird Sanctuary campaign, and seek to secure from a land owner or renter the pledge of at least one acre of land on which hunting will be forbidden and where birds may find food, shelter and a safe place to raise their young?

The following list shows the rewards that are offered in recognition of the work of those who make the best records in this campaign. There is still a full month in which you can join in the work and qualify for one of the rewards.

A letter to the Bird Sanctuary editor of the JOURNAL will bring you a set of pledge blanks to be signed by your neighbors and further information about the campaign.

Sanctuary Rewards for 1920

Two Gold Medals of the
Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage. One for largest number of sanctuaries

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges:

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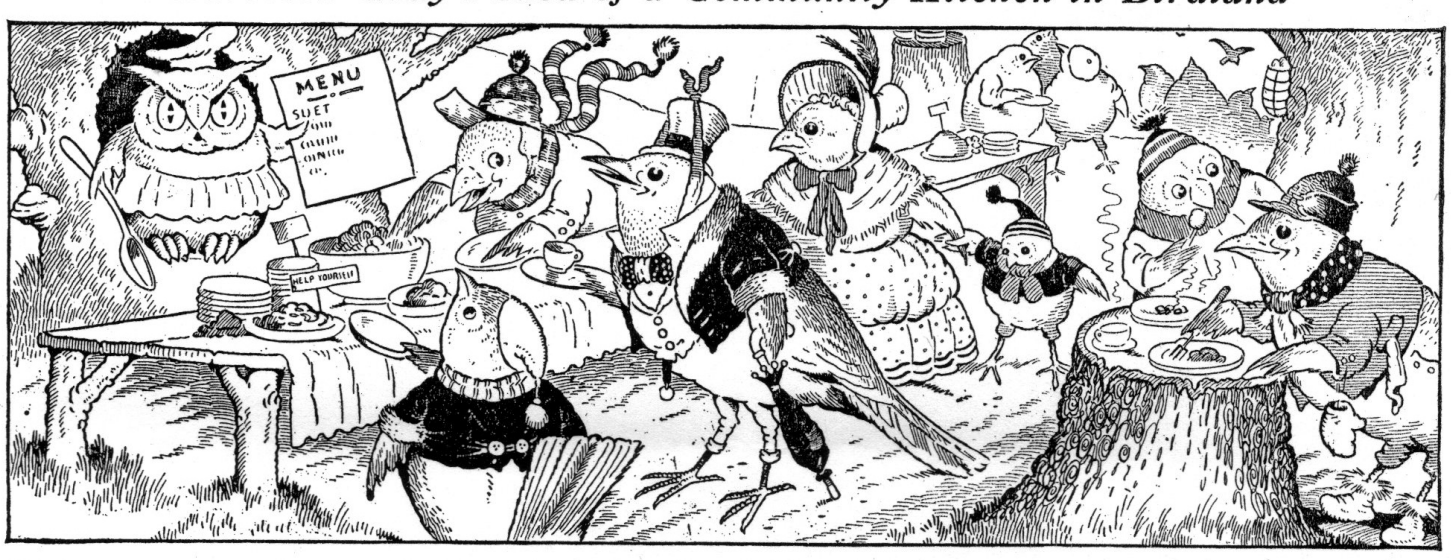
The contest closes December 1st, 1920.

The People's Home Journal, November 1920.

Harrison Cady's Idea of a Community Kitchen in Birdland



ARE you going to establish a community kitchen for the birds this winter? The birds have contributed to the loveliness of the summer. They have been the vigilant guardians of our growing crops. Now that winter is approaching, the non-migratory birds will face their annual food shortage. Every Green Meadow Club member can help repay the nation's debt to the birds by establishing feeding stations to help them through the cold weather.

Perhaps you think of the sparrows as the only birds that stay through the winter. But you will find many other callers at your community kitchen once you have started it. Among the birds to be found in winter in various parts of the country are the Chickadees, Nuthatches, Juncos, Kinglets, Brown Creepers, Woodpeckers and Bluejays.

Suet is the favorite food of all winter birds. Fasten pieces of it to trees under coarse-meshed wire netting, and the birds will flock to your impromptu restaurant. Keep the suet renewed, as necessary. Other foods that will be appreciated are chestnuts, acorns, dog biscuits in small pieces, cracked corn, squash seeds, wheat, oats and bread crumbs.

Serve these on shelves or trays erected on posts in sheltered spots.

The People's Home Journal, November 1920.

"Let's Talk It Over"

Sanctuaries for Birds

ONE month remains in which those who appreciate the vast importance of preserving America's bird life may join in the JOURNAL'S 1920 Bird Sanctuary campaign and qualify for the rewards announced on page 53 of this issue.

These rewards are offered merely as testimonials to the patriotic service of readers who have arranged for the establishment of Bird Sanctuaries. Nothing that the JOURNAL could do would be really an adequate recognition of our Sanctuary workers' achievement in the national interest.

It has now been proved beyond the shadow of doubt that the birds are invaluable agents for the protection of food crops. It has been shown repeatedly that no more simple, direct and efficient way of fighting the farmer's insect enemies can be devised than this plan of providing refuges where birds may thrive and multiply.

A BIRD SANCTUARY is practically an aerial police station—and that region which is thickly dotted with Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries is comparable to a well-policed city, where evildoers are constantly under the vigilant eye of numerous guardians of the law.

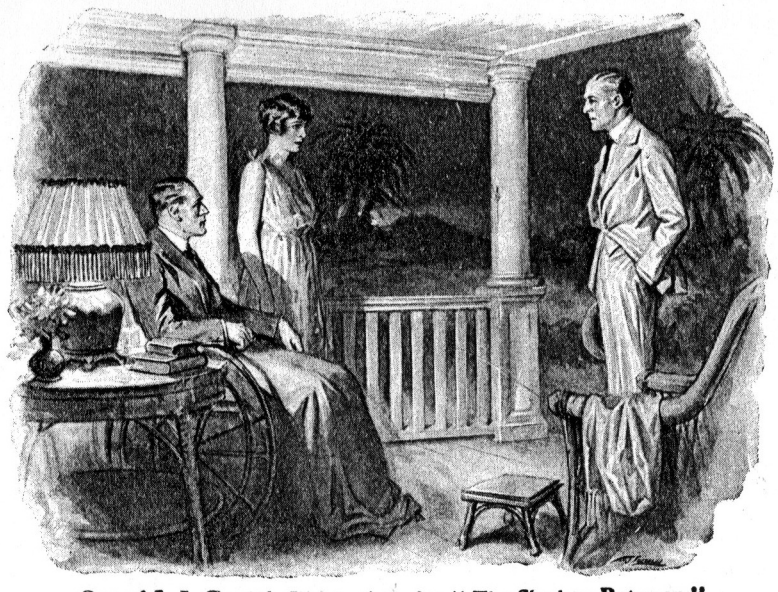
Millions of dollars' worth of damage is done annually to our crops by voracious hordes of insects. Every individual who will establish just one branch headquarters for our aerial police force may rest assured that he has accomplished a really constructive bit of work in the campaign against this insect menace.

A number of small Sanctuaries scattered through a neighborhood may be of greater value than a single large one, since a greater number of people are directly interested. This makes for a wider sentiment for the protection and welfare of the birds, and complete success of any movement depends on public sentiment.

A New Story By Owen Oliver

THAT incomparably winsome novel, "SOMETHING ON ACCOUNT," published by the JOURNAL last summer, introduced Owen Oliver to a vast number of new readers who were prompt to recognize this great English novelist as one who would be classed henceforward among their favorite writers.

Owen Oliver has written one of the most amusing Christmas stories we have ever read—"PLAYING AT CHRISTMAS." It will be published as one of the many features that are going to make the December JOURNAL a month-long delight on every library table. We'd like to give a hint or two as to the fascinating plot of this new Owen Oliver story—but it is so crammed with surprises that anything we said might tend to spoil them.



One of J. J. Gould's Illustrations for "The Shadow Between"

Miriam meeting face to face the mysterious Porter Brereton on the porch of Lawrence Brent's tropical bungalow.

The Journal's Greatest Serial

WHEN Agnes Louise Provost, author of "HER KINGDOM OF DREAMS," writes a new novel, hundreds of thousands of readers throughout the nation await with intense eagerness its appearance. "THE SHADOW BETWEEN" is Miss Provost's latest work. It was written especially for the JOURNAL, and will begin in our December issue. We are confident that our readers will hail "THE SHADOW BETWEEN" as the most delightful novel we have ever published.

Another Lucky Stone Story

WHAT has become of the Lucky Stone Series?" Readers have thus been asking again and again for more of these homey, humorous, unusual stories by Anna Brownell Dunaway. The JOURNAL is happy to be able to announce that "OLD NEIGHBORS"—the eleventh and, incidentally, the most humorous of the series—will be published in the December issue.

The Nation's Farms

A FLOOD of comments from readers of the editorial, "Save Our Farms," in the September issue of the JOURNAL is being received as this number goes to press. The following letter, from Lloyd Taylor, secretary and chairman of the committee on Farm Labor and Production of the National Security League, is representative of the many interesting and thoughtful suggestions which have been received:

IN the farming sections of the United States it is difficult today to find all buildings painted, fences in as good condition as when new, farming implements in first class order and everything kept up as a prosperous business should be. This is not because the farmer has been extravagant, but because his profits have not been sufficient to afford him a good living, to permit him to pay fair wages and to provide comfort for his family.

"To-day it is fair to estimate that a million farms are not being worked! Perhaps many of these farms were used for purposes they were unfitted for. Many of them have been tilled unwisely and the soil allowed to run down. But even in such instances the solution is to be found in better business methods in agriculture.

EVERY farmer should have a system of accounts, starting with a simple check book account and gradually working into a set of books, which will allow him to know where his profit is, what his farm is best adapted for, and what the cost is of the material he produces. This will enable him, in a period of years. to sell at a fair profit.

"There is no reason why the farmer cannot compete for labor with other branches of trade if he uses every effort to produce at a minimum cost and secures a reasonable profit. In many countries farms have been tilled for hundreds of years and are as productive as at the start. So it should be here.

WE have depleted the soil, devastated our forests and destroyed our wild life. The time has come for a halt and a building up of this business which is so important to the prosperity of our country. For years we have secured cheap food at the expense of the soil and the expense of the farmer. We must now pay it back so that all may secure prosperity, which has been denied producers for years.

"This work is partly educational and the Department of Agriculture should handle it. It is necessary to the stability of our government. What we did in war times is no criterion, for that was done under forced draft and could not be continued for long. We are still an agricultural country and our whole prosperity depends upon an abundance of food production."

LLOYD TAYLOR.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

November, 1920. Volume XXXV—No. 9

Special Features in this Issue

November Roses	*By Stella M. During*
The Mystery of Marsh House	*By George E. Walsh*
What Manner of Man He Was	*By Adele Donovan*
Sandy MacDermott's Conscience	*By Eric A. Darling*
How Laddie Chose	*By Burton L. Spiller*
The A. B. C. of Winter Food	*By C. Houston Goudiss*
Unc' Billy Possum Sneezes	*By Thornton W. Burgess*

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Moody B. Gates, President

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Rule for Beginning Subscriptions to "The People's Home Journal."—All subscriptions are entered promptly to begin with the current issue. Should your first copy not reach you promptly, wait one month before writing to complain, as strikes, paper shortage or other causes beyond our control may make it necessary to begin with a later issue. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

Expirations.—The receipt of a *blue subscription blank* notifies you that your subscription has expired with the magazine in which it is enclosed and is the last issue to which you are entitled.

Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, a subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason, a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

Postage.—From subscribers in New York City (Bronx and Manhattan) 24 cents extra is required to cover postage upon a yearly subscription. In all other parts of the United States, Mexico and our Island possessions we prepay postage. For foreign countries we require 70 cents extra to cover a year's postage and for Canada 40 cents extra.

Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

The People's Home Journal, November 1920.

"Let's Talk It Over"

A Great National Service

Our Bird Sanctuary Campaign's Most Successful Year

Vast Area Pledged

OVER three and one-fourth million acres of land in the United States are now pledged as Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries—vast tracts dedicated to the great cause of the conservation of America's natural riches.

This is the outstanding achievement of the fourth and most successful year in the JOURNAL'S famous Bird Sanctuary Campaign.

Patriotic and enthusiastic readers of the JOURNAL in every section of the country have succeeded in surpassing all previous records in the number of Sanctuaries established.

On December first, the total number of pledges of Bird Sanctuaries had reached, for 1920, nearly four thousand! Adding the number of pledges received in previous years, the grand total of Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries now in existence under the auspices of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is 10,397, with an area of 3,254,728 acres.

The birds are universally recognized to-day by scientists and agriculturalists as a sort of national aerial police force, protecting our food crops against man's most relentless living enemies—the insect hordes *which destroy annually nearly two-thirds of the world's field and orchard products!*

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

Four Gold Medals Won

THE special award of four Gold Medals, and cash and books to the value of over $300, by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund to the leading workers in the JOURNAL'S 1920 Bird Sanctuary Campaign, demonstrates the importance attached to their accomplishment by eminent naturalists and conservationists.

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund is backed by devoted friends of America's natural resources, who are fighting for the preservation of our wild life. The active head is Dr. William T. Hornaday, chief of the New York City Zoological Park, and one of this country's most celebrated naturalists.

The winners of the Gold Medal and the other awards in the JOURNAL'S 1920 campaign are announced on page 23 of this issue.

The four gold medal winners secured a total of 2,229 Bird Sanctuaries, of more than 500,000 acres in extent! "Their work," says Dr. Hornaday, "is assuredly an incomparable service to the cause for which the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund stands."

The Sanctuaries established in 1920 are located in forty-three States and in Canada. West Virginia, Texas and Oklahoma, ranked highest in acreage.

Fighting a Great Farm Menace

THIS appalling destruction of food crops is a menace that cannot be overestimated. *The birds are our chief allies in combating this menace.* Yet, while man has failed to exterminate the insects, he has been rapidly exterminating his bird allies! THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary Campaign has been the one constructive effort in this country to check bird extermination, and to establish recruiting stations for Nature's feathered anti-insect armies. Every Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary is a spot sacred to wild life, where hunting is prohibited and birds may seek refuge and multiply.

The phenomenal accomplishment of our Bird Sanctuary workers in 1920 is presented in greater detail on page 23 of this issue. It is safe to say that 1920 produced no campaign of greater constructive value in behalf of conservation and agriculture in the United States.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

March, 1921. *Volume XXXVI—No. 3*

Special Features in this Issue

Our New First Lady . . . . . Zoe Beckley

Allen Gilray's Inheritance . . . Albert Sonnichsen
Illustrated by Ronald Anderson

Her Unknown Knight . Maude Woodruff Newell
Illustrated by H. Weston Taylor

Easter Carols . . . . . Minna Irving
Decoration by Robert Lawson

The House of the Three Bears . . Ada C. Darby
Illustrated by Lawrence Wilbur

The Same Love . . . Annie Hamilton Donnell

The Shadow Between . . Agnes Louise Provost
Illustrated by J. J. Gould

What Love Is . . . . . Helen Frazee-Bower
Decoration by Lyle Justis

Citrus Fruits . . . . . C. Houston Goodiss

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Important When You Renew

EVERY subscriber whose subscription expires with this issue will receive a blue blank. *If you have already sent in your renewal, pay no attention to the notice.* Just watch for your April copy and *do not write us, to complain, unless your April copy fails to arrive on time.*

When you renew, always send us a complete copy of your address, including all numbers and letters that appear on the wrapper in which THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL is mailed to you; or, better still, clip the complete address from the wrapper and send it with your renewal, whether it is part of a club of JOURNAL subscribers, or in combination with some other magazine, or as a direct renewal. It will help us to extend your subscription, and thus avoid complaint.

Please remit by Post-Office Money Order, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter.

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Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

The People's Home Journal, March 1921.

FOOD SERVICE

Over Ten Thousand Bird Sanctuaries Pledged

Reward Winners in 1920 Campaign

1st.—Mrs. Pamela J. Francisco, New Jersey, 885 Sanctuaries
First cash reward by the JOURNAL, *of $35, and additional award by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, of $65. (Mrs. Francisco was winner in 1919 of the Gold Medal, which is not awarded twice to the same person).*

2nd.—William H. Grim, Pennsylvania, 700 Sanctuaries
Gold Medal for Largest Number of Pledges, and JOURNAL'S *Second Cash Reward of $30.*

3rd.—Mrs. Melvina Mouse, West Virginia, 615 Sanctuaries, with 325,775 acres
Gold Medal for Greatest Acreage, and JOURNAL'S *Third Cash Reward of $20.*

4th.—Lenhardt E. Bauer, Indiana, 266 Sanctuaries
Special Award of Gold Medal for extraordinary accomplishment in the cause of Wild Life, and JOURNAL'S *Fourth Cash Reward of $15.*

The following will receive the Fifth to Fourteenth Rewards, as offered by the JOURNAL (valuable sets of books), and also the specified Special Awards which will be given to them by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, for their distinguished work:

5th.—Florence Grandin, Tennessee, 118 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $25.*
6th.—Stuart Shurley, Texas, 72 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $25.*
7th.—Dorothy Garlick, Connecticut, 64 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $20.*
8th.—Frances Moon, Texas, 58 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $20.*
9th.—Adene Williams, District of Columbia, 53 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $20.*
10th.—Mrs. R. S. Sells, Texas, 52 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $20.*
11th.—William Quarles, Texas, 50 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $20.*
12th.—Mrs. Walter Barton, Tennessee, 40 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $15.*
13th.—Mrs. Abbie M. Mentzer, Massachusetts, 39 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $15.*
14th.—Mrs. George Warmoeskerken, Michigan, 35 Sanctuaries, *Special Award, $15.*

Schools

1st.—Nacogdoches Central Grammar School, Texas, 76 Sanctuaries

2nd.—Lincoln School, Third Grade Room, Akron, Ohio, 33 Sanctuaries
To each, a set of books on Natural History, as offered in the our list of 1920 Rewards.

Special Awards

Edna Kennedy, Kansas, *Special Award of the Gold Medal by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, for her distinguished work in securing pledges of 86,700 acres, or next to the highest 1920 acreage.*

To each of the following, a special award by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, of one set of Dr. William T. Hornaday's "American Natural History":
Lelburn Swalley, Indiana, 31 Sanctuaries.
Helena C. Butcher, New York, 29 Sanctuaries.
Norman Little, Pennsylvania, 28 Sanctuaries.
Wm. E. Smith, Massachusetts, 27 Sanctuaries.
Daisy M. McCrimmon, Georgia, 26 Sanctuaries.
Nelda Malone, Texas, 26 Sanctuaries.
Geo. H. Wilson, Michigan, 24 Sanctuaries.

OVER ten thousand Bird Sanctuaries, with a total of more than three million acres, are now established in the United States as a result of the JOURNAL'S famous Bird Sanctuary campaign.

To those readers who led in this achievement, four of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund's highly prized Gold Medals are now to be awarded, and in addition rewards of cash and books to the value of $555 are announced herewith.

More than half of this total is made up of Special Awards by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. These were voluntarily offered by the Fund, to be distributed through the JOURNAL, as a testimonial to the extraordinary service to wild life and conservation rendered by last year's campaign.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, speaking for the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, and announcing these special awards, declared that in 1920 there had been no organized effort for wild life conservation in the United States that could compare with the JOURNAL'S great achievement. Only a score of the Gold Medals have ever been awarded, and of these, JOURNAL Bird Sanctuary workers have won eleven in the space of three years.

The names of the 1920 campaign winners and the rewards they will receive are listed above. Some of the following figures will give an idea of the extent of their work.

When the 1920 campaign opened, there were 2,454,259 acres in the United States placarded with the JOURNAL'S Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary warnings. This total was made up of 6,468 separate sanctuaries. The owner of each of these sanctuaries had signed a pledge offered him by a PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL worker, to forbid all hunting on his grounds and to exercise reasonable vigilance to see that bird life was preserved and given a fair chance to multiply.

To this huge area of land patriotically dedicated to the cause of conservation and to the preservation of the best friends of our food crops—the birds—JOURNAL readers in 1920 added a record-breaking new total of sanctuaries.

The final figures for the contest, which closed December 1st, 1920, showed 3,929 new sanctuaries established, with a total of 800,469 acres. This brings the national grand total of Bird Sanctuaries up to 10,397, and the acreage total up to 3,254,720—an achievement resulting from less than four years of actual campaigning, and exceeding anything ever accomplished along these lines of conservation by any organization in the world.

The fact that the JOURNAL has been able to make such striking headway in a field of endeavor which is of such vital importance to the nation and yet which has been closed, hitherto, to any really outstanding progress on the part of the most earnest conservationists, is due primarily to the enthusiastic cooperation of a great number of loyal readers of the JOURNAL.

William H. Grim, of Hamburg, Pennsylvania, winner of the Gold Medal offered for the largest number of sanctuaries, is 72 years old. He was one of the most faithful and energetic workers in the past year.

Lenhardt E. Bauer, of Terra Haute, Indiana, is only ten years old. He was awarded the Gold Medal in special recognition of his outstanding accomplishment in securing 266 separate sanctuaries.

Mrs. Melvina Mouse, of Elkins, West Virginia, winner of the Gold Medal offered for the highest acreage, devoted every leisure moment to her sanctuary work, at considerable personal expense, visiting fairs, campaign meetings and traveling considerably. Her sanctuaries are distributed over six states.

Edna Kennedy, of Hutchinson, Kansas, is awarded an extra Gold Medal in recognition of her remarkable accomplishment in establishing 86,700 acres of Bird Sanctuaries. This was next to the highest acreage in 1920.

Excellent service was rendered in the campaign by the Burroughs Nature Club, of Dayton, Ohio, and the Allen Bird Club of Springfield, Mass. The former established 4542 acres of Sanctuaries, the latter 2054 acres. Their earnest efforts in aiding the campaign, despite the fact that no rewards were offered for club work, merit the thanks of all who are interested in Bird Sanctuaries.

The People's Home Journal, March 1921.

The Bird Sanctuary Campaign for 1921

Gold Medals Offered

Leaders in Our National Conservation Work Will Win High Honors and Cash Rewards

Sanctuary Rewards Offered for 1921

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for the Greatest Acreage
One for Largest Number of Sanctuaries

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges:

First Reward, $35.00 in cash
Second Reward, $30.00 in cash
Third Reward, $20.00 in cash
Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash
Fifth to Sixteenth Rewards, Sets of Books

DAMAGE to the startling total of $520,000,000 a year, according to an estimate of the Department of Agriculture, is inflicted upon the United States by insect pests! Students of Agricultural problems report that often 25 to 50 per cent. of a possible food crop is destroyed by insects.

Since 1917 THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL has been conducting a nation-wide crusade for the purpose of insuring American agriculture against this appalling annual loss—a loss which is reflected daily in the cost of the food you buy.

With the present issue we appeal again to our readers to join in this crusade, to lend their energies to the immeasurably important work of bird protection. The birds are Nature's own relentless check upon the insect menace.

Brilliant Results in 1920

LAST year, readers of the JOURNAL, cooperating in our famous Bird Sanctuary Campaign, established nearly four thousand bird sanctuaries, with a total area of over eight hundred thousand acres. Added to the accomplishment of previous years, this means that there are now over ten thousand bird sanctuaries established in this country under the auspices of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, with a total of 3,254,720 acres!

Remember that each separate acre of this three-and-quarter million total is a refuge, breeding ground and vantage point for the farmer's only living allies in the bitter fight to preserve his crops from wholesale devastation by insects.

From eminent scientists throughout the world comes the unanimous verdict that the birds are the best friends of agriculture and of the world's food supply. The destructive insect hordes upon which they prey would, if not checked, within a few years actually convert the earth into a lifeless desert!

A Gold Medal Opportunity

THE JOURNAL asks every reader who is interested in wild-life or in America's agricultural prosperity, and who recognizes the importance of such facts as the foregoing, to rally to the aid of our Bird Sanctuary Campaign, and to help us make 1921 a more successful year than 1920 in the establishment of bird refuges.

Rewards, as announced on this page, are offered by the JOURNAL as testimonials to those workers who accomplish the most outstanding results in the year's campaign.

The Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, one of the most highly prized and exclusive decorations offered in America, is made available again this year for our Bird Sanctuary contest.

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

A Rare Honor

ONLY a score of persons in the country have ever rendered services in the cause of wild life distinguished enough to merit the award of this beautiful medal. And of these medal winners, eleven have been workers in the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary Campaign! At the conclusion of last year's contest, two special awards of the Gold Medal were made in addition to the award of the two originally offered medals. Dr. William T. Hornaday, chief of the New York Zoological Park and active head of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund declared, in awarding the medals, "that the JOURNAL'S work was one of incomparable national service."

The rules and details of the campaign will be the same in 1921 as last year. In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward. The Medal cannot be won twice by the same person. If the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries.

The contest closes December 31st, 1921.

The privilege is also reserved of making special awards, as was done last year, should any of the contestants secure so many sanctuary pledges as to merit such additional recognition.

It's Easy to Help

THERE is not a man, woman or child in the land who cannot secure the pledge of at least one acre as a personal contribution to the all-important cause of preserving our bird life.

All you have to do is to write to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of the JOURNAL for as many pledge blanks as you think you can use, and for information about the campaign. If you are a land-owner or renter yourself, fill out and sign one of these pledges and return to us at once. Get as many of your neighbors as you can to sign pledges. If you have no land of your own, you surely know others who have land. Secure pledges from them. The only restriction is that each pledge must be for at least one acre.

As soon as a pledge is received at this office we will send free of expense a sufficient number of Sanctuary posters printed on cloth to thoroughly post the land. These will be sent direct to the signer of the pledge. There is no expense attached and no red tape.

Placing Sanctuary Posters

THE pledge signers are asked only to place the Bird Sanctuary posters prominently about their property and to exercise reasonable vigilance to see that the ban on hunting within the property is enforced. The nearest State game warden will gladly help enforce the warning against bird slaughter.

Again we ask readers to write at once for pledge blanks, and join in the 1921 Campaign.

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to add to the prosperity of America's farms, and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

The People's Home Journal, May 1921.

THE GREEN MEADOW CLUB
Trade Mark Registered

Mother Nature's News

Trade Mark

The Jim-Dandiest Place of Farmer Brown's Boy

By Thornton W. Burgess

Illustrated by Harrison Cady

SAMMY JAY was the one who discovered Farmer Brown's boy at work in the Old Orchard. He was digging little holes along the old stone wall on one edge of the Old Orchard. For a while Sammy watched in silence. He could not make out what Farmer Brown's boy was digging those holes for. Presently Sammy was joined by the other little people who make their homes in or near the Old Orchard, Welcome Robin, Winsome Bluebird, Jenny Wren, Tommy Tit the Chickadee, Chippy the Chipping Sparrow, Scrapper the King Bird, Goldie the Oriole, Drummer the Woodpecker and several others.

Sammy flew over beside Welcome Robin. "What is Farmer Brown's boy doing that for?" whispered Sammy.

Welcome Robin shook his head. "I don't know," said he. "Nobody knows. It is a queer thing to do, to dig a lot of little holes like those. He seems to be happy about it."

By and by Farmer Brown's boy stopped digging. He had made a row of little holes all along the old stone wall and a lot of them in each corner of the Old Orchard. Then he went away. The instant he was out of sight such a racket as there was in the Old Orchard. All the birds talked at once. You see every blessed one was bubbling over with curiosity.

IT wasn't long before Sammy Jay spied Farmer Brown's boy returning and he was pushing a wheelbarrow. Instantly the Old Orchard became as silent as before. From the wheelbarrow Farmer Brown's boy took a lot of sticks. Sammy Jay knew at once what they were. They were young bushes. Sammy knew this by the roots. In each hole Farmer Brown's boy set a little bush and carefully put the earth back around the roots and pressed it down. When the last one had been planted he once more disappeared. My, how the tongues of the Old Orchard did fly then! Presently he returned and in each hand was a pail of water. Carefully he watered every one of those little bushes. When he had watered the last one he looked up in the trees and grinned and that grin was good to see.

"I know you are there," said he. "You haven't fooled me a bit by keeping so quiet. You have been watching me and wondering what I have been doing this for. You wouldn't understand if I should tell you. But some day you will understand. I've planted these bushes just for you. You see, I love every one of you. I love to see and hear you. More than that, I know that all the time you are doing a great deal for me. The more there are of you about, the more fruit and vegetables I will get from my garden and the fewer the bugs and worms will get. Also the less work I will have to do with my hoe because you will pick up the weed seeds and the weeds will not have a chance to grow.

"Besides giving you berries to eat, these bushes I've planted will be the finest kind of hiding-places, places where you will be safe from your enemies. Some day you'll understand. Now I'll get busy and set out those trees and vines."

AS soon as Farmer Brown's boy had disappeared, all the tongues in the Old Orchard began to wag as fast as they could. "He had a lot to say. I wonder what it was all about," said Welcome Robin.

Jenny Wren had been busy inspecting those newly-set bushes. Now she came bustling back in her fussy way. "I don't know what he said and I don't care," said she. "But I do know that those are sure-enough bushes and that's enough for me. We need some bushes around the Old Orchard. Trees are all right as far as they go, but bushes and vines are needed too. The Old Orchard is going to be a better place in which to live than ever before. I have several friends who think there is no place like a bush in which to build a nest and I wouldn't be surprised if they come here to live next year."

"I hope they will be the right sort, the kind of neighbors we can associate with," said Scrapper the King Bird.

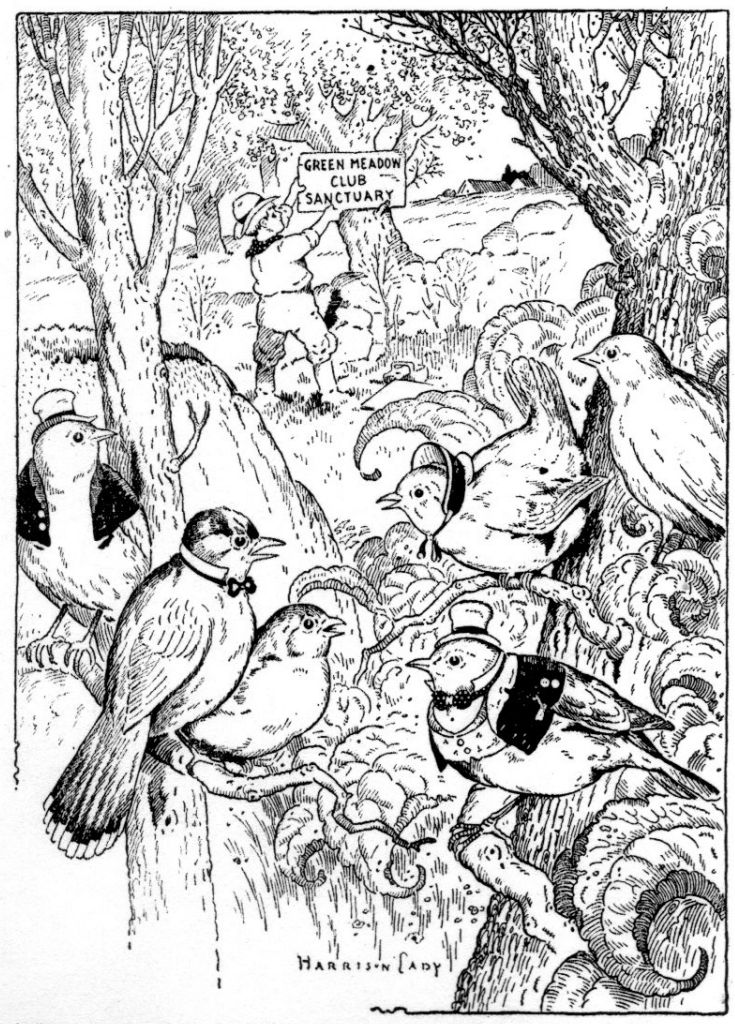
At once Jenny Wren flew into a passion. "If they are friends of mine they certainly are good enough for you!" she sputtered. "The very idea of even hinting that my friends might not be fit for you to associate with!" Then Jenny Wren's tongue fairly flew as she told Scrapper what she thought of him. All the other birds chuckled as they listened.

FARMER BROWN'S boy was as good as his word. He planted vines and trees, not only around the Old Orchard but on other parts of the farm. Then he put up a number of signs around the Old Orchard, over in the Green Forest and down on the Green Meadows. Can you guess what those signs said?

GREEN MEADOW CLUB SANCTUARY

Yes, sir, that is just what each one of those signs said. You know a sanctuary is a place of safety.

"You see it is like this," explained Farmer Brown's boy to Farmer Brown. "Birds know a whole lot. It won't take them long to find that on our land they are safe. Birds passing this way on their way south in the fall and back in the spring will stop here because they will know that they will be safe here and can find plenty to eat. I am going to keep food and water where the birds can always get it. I've put up some houses in the Old Orchard and I am going to put up some more. I'm going to make this farm the jim-dandiest place for birds that ever was."



"I hope they're the right sort of neighbors," said Scrapper

FARMER BROWN laughed and it was good to hear, was that laugh. "It seems to me that this is costing you a lot of work," said he. "What do you expect to get in return?"

It was Farmer Brown's boy's turn to laugh. "I expect to be paid for it all," he replied. "I expect to be paid in the pleasure of hearing the birds sing and call and twitter, in the pleasure of seeing them about, and in the pleasure of knowing I have done a good deed. And I expect to be paid in dollars and cents. Yes, sir, that's what I expect. We are going to have the finest garden anywhere about just because of the birds. The more birds we have the less work we'll have to do fighting the pesky bugs and worms and weeds. I watched Little Friend the Song Sparrow the other day, and in less than five minutes he ate over 100 weed seeds. Down in the garden I saw Welcome Robin pulling out cut-worms at a great rate. They'll pay for all I do for them and pay many times over."

Farmer Brown smiled. "I guess you are right, my son," said he. "And I'm glad you found it out for yourself. Perhaps you can get some of our neighbors to make sanctuaries of their places."

"I'm going to try," declared Farmer Brown's boy. And he did.

February Prize Winners

GIRLS and boys over twelve years old. *First Prize:* Pearl Bishop, New York. *Prizes of Books:* Veda Burnaugh, Colorado; Charles Mulcahy, Ohio; Margaret E. Cutting, Ohio; Mabel Husted, New York, and Jay W. Davison, Oklahoma. Girls and boys twelve years old and under. *First Prize:* Harriet Williams, Illinois. *Prizes of Books:* Flossie Shady, Indiana; Lessie Brown Phillips, North Carolina; Helen B. White, Pennsylvania; Bessie Nichols, Indiana, and Robert Shearman, Pennsylvania. *Special Prize:* Louise C. Smith, Indiana.

Facts About Paddy the Beaver

PADDY THE BEAVER is in many respects the most interesting mammal in America. In the first place he is the largest of all the Rodents, as gnawing animals are called. This means that he belongs to the same order as Happy Jack Squirrel, Peter Rabbit and Robber the Rat, and all the others with big front teeth designed for gnawing. He is, however, the only representative of his family in America. He is sometimes called the big cousin of the Muskrat.

His head is more the shape of a Squirrel's than a Rat's. His body is thick-set and on land he is awkward and is a clumsy-looking fellow. But in the water there is no sign of awkwardness, for he is a wonderful swimmer and diver. His hind feet are webbed, while his front feet are not. It is the former he uses in swimming. The latter he uses like hands for grasping things. His four front teeth, two on the upper jaw and two on the lower jaw, are very large with keen, chisel-like cutting edges and are orange in color.

But the most remarkable thing about Paddy is his tail. There is no other tail like it. It is thick, broad and flat and oval in shape. When he swims he uses it as a rudder. When he detects danger he slaps the water with it as a danger signal to his friends. When he is cutting down a tree he uses it as a prop while he sits up to work.

The People's Home Journal, May 1921.

BIRD SANCTUARIES

Gold Medals

For a Wealthier America!

Sanctuary Rewards for 1921

Two Gold Medals of
The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage — One for largest number of sanctuaries

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges:

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Fifth to Sixteenth Rewards, Sets of Natural History Books

In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward. But only one Gold Medal is awarded to an individual. If the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries.

The contest closes December 31st, 1921.

"A praiseworthy activity which belongs in the category of valuable public service."

IN the terms quoted above Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, describes the Bird Sanctuary Campaign of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL.

Readers of the JOURNAL are offered during 1921 the opportunity of extending this authoritatively endorsed campaign for national conservation, and of winning in recognition of their efforts not only cash rewards, but the beautiful Gold Medal of The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund.

This medal is a rare honor, awarded only for very distinguished service in the cause of wild life. Upon only a score of persons has The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund ever bestowed its medals. Of these few winners of the distinction, *eleven have been workers in the* JOURNAL'S *Bird Sanctuary Campaign.*

Eminent Endorsement

DR. E. W. NELSON, of the Biological Survey, is one of America's leading naturalists. For thirty years he has served in this important Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. Few men in America are in a position to speak with more authority than Dr. Nelson upon subjects related to bird life and the insect menace to food crops.

It has therefore been tremendously encouraging to the JOURNAL to receive at the outset of our 1921 campaign the following letter from Dr. Nelson:

"I have known for some time of the admirable work that the JOURNAL has been doing in promoting conservation of birds, but did not fully understand and appreciate it until after I had talked it over with Mr. Thornton W. Burgess.

"I have been greatly impressed by the extent of the movement you are promoting. It is a most valuable and praiseworthy activity which belongs in the category of valuable public service. The continuance of this work will be of much importance in helping to educate the public to properly appreciate our wild life and impress upon them the value of birds as a public asset.

"Birds have a high value from several points of view. From that of the economist they have a direct influence in assisting in the successful production of food crops and forests by destroying hosts of injurious insects which prey upon vegetation. They are also notable for their interesting habits, their melodious songs and for their grace and beauty of form and color. They lend an animation and interest to field and forest which add to the joy of life to innumerable people. Without the charm of their presence many a spot which their presence renders attractive would become a cheerless waste. For these reasons it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that you have my complete sympathy and heartiest good wishes for the continued success of your Bird Sanctuary work."
—E. W. NELSON, *Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey.*

The continued success of this campaign depends upon the cooperation of JOURNAL *readers.* The Bird Sanctuary total for the entire country is now well over ten thousand, with an area of 3,254,720 acres. It is a vital national service to increase this total.

As the one successful national effort to increase our bird population, this campaign of the JOURNAL'S stands as a bulwark of protection for the farmer against insect enemies.

Insects' Amazing Natural Increase

THE rapidity of insect reproduction is appalling. The hated gipsy-moth, for instance, multiplies so quickly that in eight years the progeny of a single pair might, if they all lived, be responsible for the destruction of all the foliage in the United States!

There is no single living agency so directly responsible as the birds for preventing insect reproduction at this amazing rate, with its possibly appalling consequences!

A few random figures illustrate the fact of bird utility as now vouched for by every scientist. It is estimated that the birds of Nebraska eat 170 cartloads of insects a day, that those of Massachusetts destroy 21,000 bushels daily, and that a single species of Hawk saves the farmers of the Western States $175,000 a year by destroying grasshoppers and field mice. Young birds eat their own weight in food every 24 hours. A young robin will eat 14 feet of worm in 12 hours!

Certified figures such as these picture the full importance of the JOURNAL'S effort to establish Bird Sanctuaries, which are in fact well-guarded refuges where the birds gather and multiply, and whence they extend their ceaseless campaign against the enemies of the farmer's prosperity.

Every reader of the JOURNAL may help. It is necessary only to write to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of the JOURNAL and ask for as many pledge blanks as you believe you can secure signatures to. Induce each of your friends who owns or rents land to sign one of these pledges, *for not less than one acre.* Return pledges, countersigned by yourself, to the JOURNAL, and signs sufficient to post the land will be sent, free, direct to each pledge signer.

Do not fail to attach your name and address to each package of pledges you send.

The Green Meadow Club

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to add to the prosperity of America's farms, and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

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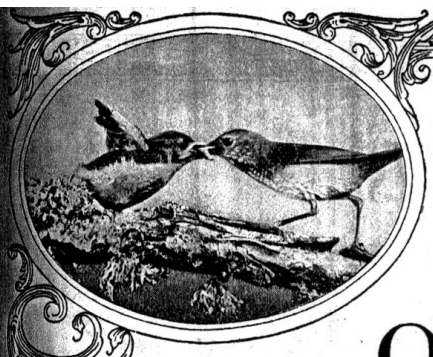
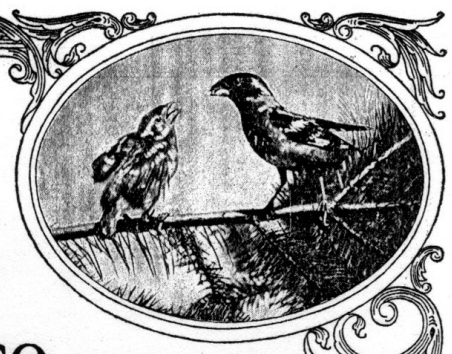
The People's Home Journal, June 1921.



Yellow-throated Warblers are tireless insect-eaters.

"Let's Talk It Over"

Stories that Won Our Readers' Praise



Caterpillars are eaten in vast numbers by Grosbeaks.

Bird Sanctuaries

WHEN men like Herbert Hoover, the late John Burroughs, Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the United States Biological Survey, Dr. William T. Hornaday, America's leading naturalist, and our own Thornton W. Burgess, lend their hearty approval to a campaign for national conservation there must assuredly be something of really fundamental economic importance in the work.

It is because we have received many endorsements from men such as these that we are encouraged to devote renewed effort this summer to our campaign for Bird Sanctuaries.

This famous work of the JOURNAL in behalf of American agriculture has already resulted in the establishment of 3,254,720 acres of bird refuges in every section of the United States. Every acre of this vast area is a vantage ground for the feathered enemies of crop-destroying insects.

Interesting points in support of the Bird Sanctuary Campaign are made in a letter to the JOURNAL from Dr. E. W. Nelson, of the Biological Survey, quoted on page 35 of this issue. Announcement is also made on that page of the Gold Medal awards offered to those who join in the Campaign.

I HAD not finished the first page of your magazine for April before I knew that 'BUT A CERTAIN SAMARITAN,' by Margery Land May, was going to be *the* story for me. When I reached the sentence, '—— because unhappiness in doing fine things robs them of their bigness,' I felt it was worth a year's subscription—just that one epigram, which is worthy to live with the utterances of the best philosophers. The theme of man's faith in a brother man is of undying beauty and value and is here handled nobly." —BEULAH ROSE STEVENS, *Georgia.*

"'A JOB FOR MOTHER,' in the April JOURNAL, was a charmingly told story and held a very practical lesson. There are many business girls who do not get even a glimmer of an idea of what business really is and who could, with a bit of practice, make perfectly delicious lemon pies! I am hoping that many of them will read this lesson and that their mothers will also get the point, namely, that a little home responsibility put on their girls is often all they need to show the way to greater happiness in life." —ALICE S. JOHNSON, *Missouri.*

"'HER UNKNOWN KNIGHT,' the JOURNAL'S recent serial, satisfied that inherent desire of both young and old, for change from the commonplace, for adventure, romance and for dreams fulfilled. Mystery also was admirably interwoven in this love story." —MRS. G. K. STURGIS, *Indiana.*

"Whenever I see a story by Chart Pitt I know it's good before I read it. 'SHEEP WEED,' in April, was no exception. It brought tears to my eyes and warmed my heart with its stirring and truly inspirational message."

—MRS. L. M. LENEY, *Massachusetts.*

When *You* Renew

I HOPE I can be a Life Subscriber to the JOURNAL," writes Mrs. Jacob Schmitt, of Princeville, Ill. "*In thirty years I have not missed one renewal.*"

We don't ask you who read this to "renew for life," but we *do* confidently predict that you will miss the best fiction treat of a lifetime if you fail to renew for the JOURNAL'S next twelve brilliant issues. The coming serials are alone worth much more than the renewal price. For instance, our thrilling July serial, "AT LOVE'S COMMAND," by George E. Walsh, you will find fascinating enough to hold its own with any recent novel of adventure.

If your subscription expires with this issue, you will receive a blue blank. If you have already sent in your renewal, pay no attention to this blank. *When you renew* send us a complete copy of your address, including all numbers and letters that appear on the wrapper in which the JOURNAL reaches you; or, better still, clip and send the complete address from the wrapper itself.

Please remit by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, or Registered letter.

These Kingfishers and the other bird photographs on this page are by Wm. L. Finley, courtesy of Goldwyn-Bray Studios.

Harmful insects and weed seeds help make the Flicker's diet.

The PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

June, 1921. *Volume XXXVI—No. 6*

Special Features in this Issue

His Day of Destiny . . . . . C. C. Andrews
Illustrated by W. B. King

A June Millionaire . . . . Thomas C. Clark
Decoration by Lyle Justis

A Romance of the Seas . . . . Alice Duncan
Illustrated by E. J. Dinsmore

When Peter Pan Came Back . Elva S. Cureton

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring . Shirley Seifert
Illustrated by W. V. Chambers

The Marstone Mystery . . Annie M. Barnes
Illustrated by A. L. Bairnsfather

The Hillside School Harriet Whitney Durbin
Decoration by Gordon Ross

Vitamines in Green Foods . C. Houston Goudiss

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Rule for Beginning Subscriptions to "The People's Home Journal."—Subscriptions received between June 1st and October 1st are entered to begin with the July issue. Should your magazine not reach you on time wait one month before complaining, as causes beyond our control may have delayed it. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

Expirations.—The receipt of a *blue subscription blank* notifies you that your subscription has expired with the magazine in which it is enclosed and is the last issue to which you are entitled.

Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, a subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

Postage.—From subscribers in New York City (Bronx and Manhattan) 24 cents extra is required to cover postage upon a yearly subscription. In all other parts of the United States, Mexico and our Island possessions we prepay postage. For foreign countries we require 70 cents extra to cover a year's postage and for Canada 40 cents extra.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post office, County and State in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P.O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

The People's Home Journal, June 1921.

SANCTUARY WORK

Gold Medals

Offered our Readers

For Service in the Cause of Conservation

Sanctuary Rewards for 1921

Two Gold Medals of
The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage — One for largest number of sanctuaries

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The contest closes December 31st, 1921.

IN the first few months of 1921, before the JOURNAL'S announcement of this season's Bird Sanctuary Campaign, more than 200 new Bird Sanctuaries, with a total of 28,000 acres, were established in various parts of the United States.

This means that the map of America is now dotted, as a result of only four years of work by JOURNAL readers, with over 3,280,000 acres of wild life refuges where the farmer's best friends—the birds—may live and multiply in safety.

Starting a month later than last year, the 1921 Bird Sanctuary Campaign has already developed unprecedented enthusiasm and co-operation among JOURNAL readers. It is apparent that the humanitarian purposes of the work are now widely understood and appreciated and that hundreds of readers are eager to compete for the two Gold Medals and the cash and book rewards, which are offered by the JOURNAL as testimonials to the most successful workers in the movement.

What many national authorities upon conservation problems think of the JOURNAL'S effort is well summed up in the following letter, written to the JOURNAL by Dr. William T. Hornaday, Chief of the New York Zoological Park, and one of the world's best known writers upon Natural History and similar topics.

For American Prosperity

"OUR country would have been much poorer," Dr. Hornaday writes, "without the great Bird Sanctuary Campaign that THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL has been carrying on. This work, extending over the entire United States, is really an important educational movement in the general cause of wild life protection.

"In view of the terrific onslaughts that are annually made on our wild life by an enormous army of hunters, I am firmly convinced that carrying on the campaign intensively through coming years will be to the best interest of our country at large. The sportsmen will themselves be benefited by a work which will help preserve game birds from the extinction which now menaces them.

"The number of men who go hunting annually has been figured out by the Biological Survey as follows: The actual number of licenses issued in 1920 reached the enormous total of 3,598,258. There should be added the huge army of farmers who are permitted to hunt on their own lands without licenses, and also of men who hunt illegally at all times without licenses. This would bring the total of actual hunters every year in the United States up to fully 5,000,000.

"I regret to say that the army of defenders is not increasing proportionately, but it is a fact that the states are devoting more money each year and more efficiency to the task of protecting the remnants of our wild life, and the JOURNAL'S Sanctuary Work furnishes admirable cooperation in this line."

The Menace of Famine

THE service of birds in protecting food crops is to-day recognized by experts as of incalculable value. Statisticians now predict that, with our present rate of increase of population, actual food shortage may confront us within the next generation, whenever there is serious crop failure. The really tremendous importance of preserving food crops is instantly apparent when the menace is realized.

The most dangerous enemy of the farmer and food-producer is the insect pest. It has been shown that often the injury done by insects equals 50 per cent. of the nation's crop; in other cases it is much beyond that.

Man himself cannot control insect pests. They increase at a phenomenal rate. They are in many cases so small as to be hardly visible to men's eyes.

"Birds," says Dr. Gordon Hewitt, formerly of Manchester University, England, now Dominion Entomologist of Canada, "are the *most powerful insecticides* we have." Their rapid wings, keen eyes and ears, and sharp beaks are the weapons specially formed to deal with these plagues.

There is not to-day in this country, or anywhere in the world, a work of greater positive benefit to bird life and hence to agricultural prosperity than our Bird Sanctuary Campaign.

Every reader of the JOURNAL may help in this work. It is necessary only to write to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of the JOURNAL and ask for as many pledge blanks as you believe you can secure signatures to. Induce each of your friends who owns or rents land to sign one of these pledges, for not less than one acre. Return pledges, countersigned by yourself, to the JOURNAL, and signs sufficient to post the land will be sent, free, direct to each pledge signer.

Do not fail to attach your name and address to each package you send.

The Green Meadow Club

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to add to the prosperity of America's farms, and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once..... pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

The People's Home Journal, July 1921.

SANCTUARY WORK

Gold Medals

Offered our Readers

For Service in the Cause of Conservation

Sanctuary Rewards for 1921

Two Gold Medals of
The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for greatest acreage — One for largest number of sanctuaries

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges:

First Reward, $35.00 in cash — Third Reward, $20.00 in cash
Second Reward, $30.00 in cash — Fourth Reward, $15.00 in cash
Fifth to Sixteenth Rewards, Sets of Natural History Books

In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the reward. But only one Gold Medal is awarded to an individual. If the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries.

The contest closes December 31st, 1921.

WHAT experts of national reputation say of the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary Campaign is exemplified in the following statements from a number of authorities to whose attention the work has been called.

By Dr. William Jardine,
President of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

WITH regard to the campaign you have been conducting for the preservation of the insectivorous birds, will say that I feel that any movement or effort that will check the rapid decrease in the number of our birds is of sufficient importance to warrant the help and cooperation of all institutions.

Our best authorities agree that the injuries caused by insects of the United States equals at least ten per cent. of the value of our farm crops. It is recognized that the birds are very important natural enemies of insects. By some investigators they are placed as second to none for their importance, and I am therefore very glad to give my approval to the continuation of your campaign.

By Professor Harrison Garman,
State Entomologist of Kentucky.

YOUR effort to provide sanctuaries for the native birds of this country has my entire approval as an important public service, particularly to the farmer, whose task of saving crops from insect pests has become more and more difficult in proportion as the insect-eating birds have become less common. Much of my life has been spent in learning and teaching ways and means of saving crops from insect injury, and I consider birds one of the most important agencies for the suppression of such pests. Legislation alone is not sufficient to save the birds even if laws were strictly enforced. The birds must eventually become much less numerous and in some cases disappear when their feeding and nesting places have been altered or destroyed by tillage and other operations in which men engage. The sanctuary idea seems to me, therefore, a good one, and I am pleased to note that your enterprise has taken so practical a direction. You have my best wishes.

By R. L. Britton,
Director-in-Chief of the New York Botanical Garden.

YOUR campaign is certainly a movement of great importance, and I am sure will have the recommendation of all who understand the methods necessary to ensure real conservation.

By Professor Clarence M. Weed,
Acting Principal of Massachusetts State Normal School.

I HAVE been much interested in your Bird Sanctuary Campaign and I am sure that you are doing a splendid work for humanity. It is needless to say that I most heartily approve of it and trust that you will be able to continue it for many years to come.

How You Can Help

WE believe that all friends of bird life and national conservation, noting such endorsements as these, will be eager to join in the work.

Every reader of the JOURNAL may help. It is necessary only to write to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of the JOURNAL, and ask for as many pledge blanks as you believe you can secure signatures to. Induce each of your friends who owns or rents land to sign one of these pledges, *for not less than one acre.* Return pledges, countersigned by yourself, to the JOURNAL, and signs sufficient to post the land will be sent, free, direct to each pledge signer.

Do not fail to attach your name and address to each package of pledges you send.

Their Guest of Honor

Continued from Page 11

I have not understand. Americans do not dislike us; they do not look down upon us; they just do not think about us. You hav' ask me to your fiesta; you want me to become good American; you say nice things about all countries. Now I know it is not da vineyard I miss, it is da frien's that laugh with me under da grapevines and in da olive grove. It is da kind word that give da warm feel around my heart.

"I will say now to my husban', 'Build da house! We make here da home; we have here da friens'; get da papers quick, so we will all be good American. If this country go to war, we give our boy Pietro to fight for America—which will be *his* country. And if he die, as his brother, my Guiseppe, die in the mountains fighting for our vineyards and our olive groves"—she broke down for a moment and sobbed softly.

"I think I must weep all alone in America if my Pietro is killed," she went on. "But here I see an American mother. *She* knows——" she paused and her eyes glowed with sympathy. For Mrs. Stanton's tiny service pin with its gold star, glimmering among the laces on her breast, told its story to this Italian mother.

Mrs. Tabor rose, and in silence the women left their places around the table. They came crowding up to speak to Signora Cambini, but Mrs. Stanton reached her first. The two bereaved mothers stood with clasped hands, looking deep into each others' eyes. Then the jeweled hand of the rich American dropped upon the shoulder of the fruit-vendor's wife. The tears slipped unchecked down Mrs. Stanton's face as she turned to the circle of women.

"On Friday I am giving a tea at my house," she said in a voice which she did not try to control; "I should like to have you all there. I shall ask Signora Cambini to bring some of our sisters from over the seas, for I know our president will be glad to have them help us plan some really constructive Americanization work for our club.

"Now I must say good-by, and leave to Mrs. Tabor the delightful task of making everybody here acquainted with our guest of honor, Signora Cambini."

The People's Home Journal, August 1921.

Dispersing the Army of Occupation

The Bird Sanctuary Call Reaches Distant Lands

LIKE the penetrating curfew's note, the call to bird lovers has echoed not only in forty-three of the states, but has reached Hawaii and Great Britain. Every day the editor receives communications which go to prove the yearly growing need for more recruits in the armies that are waging their warfare against the diminutive destroyers of vegetation.

In New Jersey we learn of the arrival of a new pest, the green Japanese beetle, whose worst enemies are the starling and the grackle.

In North Carolina serious injury is being done to the forests by various sorts of caterpillars. The greatest work against them can be done not so much with sprays as by numerous fleet and hungry birds.

A host of people are realizing profit and pleasure by giving birds a greater measure of opportunity to live the normal existence, which civilization is gradually taking away from them.

When life was wilder in this country there was what might be called the maintaining of a normal balance between insect and bird life. This balance in many parts of the country has long since ceased to exist, and the weight has swung in favor of the destroying insect.

Since the inauguration of the Bird Sanctuary Campaign, interest in birds for the saving of crops and the destruction of insects has become notably wide-spread.

A tremendous utilitarian good has resulted, at the same time love for wild life and knowledge of it has increased, but there is still a lot to be done. There are many acres still untouched, and many more not sufficiently covered by those ardent pledgers who are in many cases striving to do with praiseworthy success what twenty-five or more persons might be expected to do.

Your smallest effort might mean the preservation of the life of one family of birds a year. If we had 10,000,000 such godfathers or godmothers throughout the country, it can be readily seen how thousands more birds could thrive, work and sing. While two-thirds of the world's field and orchard products are being destroyed by insects, many of us, whether we live in town or country, fail to see how important the birds are to us indirectly. Thousands who rarely hear the notes of birds except while in the country, may not realize why the peaches or apples at the breakfast table are not as large and luscious as they used to be.

Birdland awaits your aid to assist its recruiting. Send your name and address to the Bird Sanctuary Editor, 80 Lafayette Street, New York. The Editor will send you a pledge blank, after which you will receive warning posters to place in your neighborhood.

The People's Home Journal, September 1921.

SANCTUARY WORK

Days of Unemployment

By Lewis Edwin Theiss

ONE might almost think that when Bryant wrote of the fall that "The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year," he was thinking of the birds. For to them the period "Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sere," is also the season of approaching food scarcity. With the coming of frosty nights and cool days, insects which provide food for the flycatchers perish or burrow away for the winter. And bugs and worms make their way to warm quarters below ground or to snug nooks where birds can hardly find them. For the birds, the late autumn must be indeed a season of "melancholy days."

If they are to escape starvation, our feathered friends must move to warmer climes, where food is more abundant. So we see them gathering in flocks in the fall and starting off on their long pilgrimages in quest of food. These journeys will take many of them as far as South America, with all the attendant perils of the long flight over the Gulf of Mexico, when thousands are sometimes overwhelmed by storms and heavy winds and drowned. So our natural resources in the form of birds are needlessly depleted. Scientists tell us that the actuating motive of these bird migrations is hunger. Given enough food of the proper sort, many of our migrant birds would spend the winter with us. If we would keep our birds at home, then, and so make our gardening easier and our premises more attractive, we must take good care of our little feathered friends in winter.

Food and Shelter

FOOD and shelter are the attractions that will keep them with us, especially food. This includes a great variety of things. Among the foods commonly fed to birds in winter are suet, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat adhering to them, cooked meats, meal worms, cut-up apples, birdseed, buckwheat, crackers, crumbs, cocoanut meat, cracked corn, broken dog biscuit, dry bread, hemp seed, millet, nut meats of all kinds, especially peanuts, whole or rolled oats, peppers, popcorn, pumpkin or squash seeds, raw or boiled rice, sunflower seeds, wheat and other grains and household wastes.

Placing Food

THE methods of making these supplies available are as varied as the food itself. The great essential is to put the food where it will not be lost or wasted and where it will be protected from wind and storms.

A good way is to place the food in some elevated receptacle, where the birds will be beyond the reach of prowling enemies. The simplest device for this purpose is a food tray or shelf. Such a shelf should have a raised edge about it to prevent the food from being blown away. The shelf can be placed on the top of a pole of any desired height or fastened to a tree. In either case a funnel-shaped collar of tin, inverted, should be placed around the support underneath the tray, to prevent cats from climbing up. Another plan is to have the tray strung on a horizontal wire, so it can be moved back and forth. Such a device is useful in accustoming the birds to feed nearer and nearer to the house or other comfortable observation point.

Feeding Arrangements

OUR own feeding arrangement is merely a wide board shelf, with low sides. This is built into the sill of one of the living room windows. It is by no means a model, but it answers our purpose. Here, at a given hour daily, we place bird feed in winter. And here, as regularly, come our birds to eat. They will flutter around one's head when the feed is being poured, or perch within reach. As they eat, we can stand, just on the other side of the pane and watch their every motion.

The fault with a feeding shelf like this one is that it does not shelter the food from the weather and must be swept clean after every snowfall. The ideal method is to provide a shelf that protects both birds and food. Protection can sometimes be had by the simple means of placing the feeding shelf in a niche in the wall, or sheltering it with evergreen branches on one or more sides. But feeding devices not affected by the weather are far preferable.

Hollowed Cocoanut

A COCOANUT with a hole bored in one end makes an excellent feeding place. This can be held in a wrapper of poultry wire or other convenient container, and suspended from a limb. The cavity can be filled with chopped nut meats and other food mixtures. The size of the hole will regulate the character of the guests. *If the hole is small, large* birds cannot enter and gobble up the supply.

Another plan, however, is to provide a feeding shelf where food of any sort, such as bread crumbs or meal, can be placed and not be harmed by the weather. Most people are familiar with the various kinds of food hoppers employed to feed domestic fowls. Hoppers of this sort are well adapted to the feeding of birds. Fastened to a shelf in a sheltered place on the wall, such a hopper forms a safe and convenient feeding place for birds.

But the best arrangement of all is some feeding shelf that shelters both food and birds. The simplest form of such shelter, perhaps, is a rectangular box of suitable size with one of the long sides open and wind vanes nailed to the two short sides. This should be pivoted on a pole, so that it will swing with the wind. The open side will then always be away from the wind. The box can easily be pivoted on the pole by boring a hole in the under side of the box and setting the box over the pole, with a single nail driven through the top of the box into the pole. Variations of this feeding shelf can be made as elaborate as one wishes, with an expensively built container instead of a box for a feeding shelf, and with glass sides to permit observation.

Ground Feeding

BIRDS that feed on the ground can be attracted by making low hutches or wigwam-like shocks of corn or of grain sheaves, under which food can be scattered. The openings to such hutches should always be from the south.

If one wishes to attract and hold the greatest number of birds possible, one must begin to put out feed before the season of scarcity arrives, so that the birds will become accustomed to being fed.

Opinions of Bird Specialists

YOUR campaign is certainly a movement of great importance and I am sure will have the recommendation of all who understand the methods necessary to ensure real conservation. —N. L. BRITTON, *Director-in-Chief, New York Botanical Garden, New York City.*

BY all means continue your Bird Sanctuary Campaign. I can imagine the cry of protest that would go up in the bird-world should you put the question to its citizens.

In this day of scant food supplies our birds are doing their "bit" to increase the size of the crops. They take the place of thousands of "hired men" and tons of insect destroying powders and sprays. They are the workmen of Nature's "open shop," they never demand an increase of wages and never go on strike.

The farmer and agriculturalist who is far-sighted enough to protect and encourage them, even at the cost of a few quarts of fruit, which some of them demand as slight compensation, is securing skilled labor at a minimum cost.—J. ALDEN LORING, *Field Naturalist to the Roosevelt African Expedition.*

I AM most strongly in favor of bird protection and of bird domestication where the species is easily kept in a domesticated state —in bird preservation in fact.

With the doubtful exception of the English sparrow (and of the sparrows in North Africa) there is scarcely any bird that can be described as a public pest and a destroyer of anything useful to humanity. Birds are men's greatest friends. The plumage traders (except in the feathers of domestic birds) are a public pest and deserving of pitiless extermination.—H. H. JOHNSTON, *Former Governor of the London School of Economics.*

I BELIEVE most heartily in the movement and feel that your magazine has done the country a very valuable service. From the standpoint of agriculture it is very evident that we must protect the birds for our own sake, but, with George Whorton James, friend of "Scraggles," I believe, too, that our birds should be protected for their own sakes.—S. B. DOKEN, *Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Nevada.*

The People's Home Journal, October 1921.

SANCTUARY WORK

Gold Medals

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Sanctuary Rewards for 1921

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The campaign closes December 31st, 1921.

Feathered Insurance Agents

By Thornton W. Burgess

INSURANCE is one of the most important things in modern life and enters into every phase of existence. It is the "life preserver" of business and the home. Its simplest definition is protection against loss. It is an investment in future welfare.

The birds of garden, orchard and field are insurance agents. They constitute the greatest body of insurance agents in the world. And the insurance they offer is the most vital insurance in the world. They insure the *perpetuation of life* on the face of the earth. They insure the continuance of human life by insuring the continuance of those food supplies without which human life cannot exist. They insure against famine, pestilence and the utter collapse of civilization. They do it by *protection*—protection of the vital food supply. Science usually ignores imagination. It deals almost entirely with facts. Its deductions are based solely on known laws governed by established facts. And science states that *the destruction of all bird life would inevitably result in the destruction of every living thing on the face of the earth within a decade or less.* Such a condition is beyond the imagination. Science alone would dare to make such a statement. It has made it. It bases it on the known fact that all animal life is wholly dependent on vegetation. Certain animals prey on lesser forms and these in turn on still lesser forms. But there is no weak link in the chain, none missing. Sooner or later is reached the form wholly dependent on vegetation for its existence. Deprived of this it will cease to exist and in turn those which prey upon it will cease to exist.

Unchecked Insect Hordes

UNCHECKED the insect hordes can and will destroy every living green thing within the time stated.

It is not within the scope of man's ability to be unaided with these agents of destruction which in general terms we call pests. It never will be. He always has been and he always will be dependent on BIRDS to control these devastating hordes. They have been provided by Nature to maintain the balance and there is no substitute and never can be. The balance of life is delicately adjusted. It to herself Nature maintains it. Man continually upsets it. He plants vast areas of grains, fruit and vegetables and wonders at the enormous increase of devastating pests, forgetting that he has himself provided the direct cause, an abundant food supply, without providing an adequate check. In other words, he has tipped the balance the wrong way.

He shoots the hawk that comes within range as it take one of his chickens, and because this the rodents in his fields destroy grain that would have raised ten chickens to maturity. He kills Bob White for so-called sport the bit of flesh the victim will furnish and gives the equivalent of a full meal in the destruction by insect pests the bird would have destroyed in a single day.

Their Premium—Protection

ALL insectivorous birds and all but a few species of birds of prey are Nature's agents for the insurance of the world's food supply. The only premium they ask is protection. The natural hazard in bird life is tremendous. The annual death rate from natural causes is enormous. When to this is added the wanton killing by man it is no wonder that many species have vanished and many more are dangerously near extinction.

In direct ratio to man's increase of food supplies is the increase of rodent and insect pests. It is a law of Nature. But there is no corresponding increase of bird life. Instead there is if anything a decrease. This also is man's doing, his interference with the working of that same law. He persistently upsets the balance. And he pays for it in hard cash, millions of dollars annually in total loss by destruction of food which but for his ignorance or his perverse refusal to accept Nature's laws would be saved to him by the birds, the feathered insurance agents, were they given adequate protection in time of stress.

Now is the time when all through the regions of snow and ice, food and shelters should be provided for those birds which have the hardihood to remain. They include some of the most useful of all the feathered folk—the Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, the Brown Creepers, the Chickadees, the Nuthatches, Bob White. Chaff and grain for the latter and suet and chopped nut meats for the others in sheltered places where they may readily find them will carry them through the severest weather. And in the mild weather they will repay you a hundred times by their persistent destruction of eggs and larvae of pests.

Make Your Pledge

MAKE your home grounds a *Sanctuary*. It will be the best investment you ever have made. Insure with and through the birds for a better garden, better fruit, better shrubbery, better trees and a more joyous home. Join the JOURNAL'S Sanctuary movement. Below is the pledge that our bird lovers sign. Write for one to-day.

"Knowing the supreme economic importance of bird life to all branches of American agriculture and its intimate relation to human welfare and happiness, and as a patriotic citizen desiring to do my share toward the conservation of bird life, and, so far as possible to promote its increase, I hereby agree that all land which I own, rent or lease shall be made a Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuary; that I will neither hunt nor allow others to hunt thereon, except for the extermination of pests; that I will do what I can to protect the birds, both resident and migratory; that I will post in conspicuous places the Sanctuary notices furnished me."

The People's Home Journal, November 1921.

SANCTUARY WORK

Gold Medals

For Befriending Birds

Words From Bird Lovers

I AM very glad indeed to take this opportunity of endorsing any and all movements which have for their object the better protection of bird life, since experience has abundantly demonstrated that birds are among the most important of natural checks upon leaf-eating insects and under many conditions are our sole reliance in the control of destructive forest pests.

Available records indicate a marked increase of insect devastations in forests during the last twenty-five years, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that this may be due in considerable part to the estimated decrease of aproximately 48 per cent. in the number of our birds during recent years. A concrete example of the value of birds in eliminating an insect outbreak occurred a few years ago in the Mohawk Valley. The green maple worms had partly stripped a number of the beautiful maples on the outskirts of the city of Amsterdam, and an examination at that time showed nine species of birds feeding upon the caterpillars and nine other kinds in the vicinity, and presumably attracted by the abundance of insects, though they were not actually seen devouring the pests. The birds worked so rapidly that practically all of the insects were destroyed within a few days after the first examination was made.

There is no question in my mind but that your JOURNAL is rendering a most valuable service in promoting the better protection of our bird life.

Very truly yours,
E. P. FELT, *New York State Entomologist.*

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

I AM personally in favor of bird protection within certain limits. But it must always be borne in mind that, while certain birds are largely insectivorous, there are many that destroy various fruits and crops. Again, those birds that are largely insectivorous often destroy a large percentage of beneficial insects which, if left to live, would kill a far greater number of injurious insects than the birds themselves destroy. Very truly yours,

C. H. TOWNSEND,
Department of Agriculture, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

I AM not familiar with the details of your Bird Sanctuary Campaign, but as to the value of the movement in general there can be no question. As a natural resource, insectivorous birds are increasingly important, and I should say that any movement looking toward the creation and maintenance of bird sanctuaries is of real importance in our national life and for the national welfare.

Very truly yours,
I. F. LEWIS, *University of Virginia.*

I BELIEVE thoroughly in the Bird Sanctuary Campaign which is being carried on by THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL. I think it would be a great mistake to discontinue this campaign, as the relation between the birds and insects is one of the important factors in agriculture.

I have seen something of the work you have been doing in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL and I am glad to give it my fullest indorsement.

Very truly yours,
T. S. PARSONS, *University of Wyoming.*

AS a forester, I have an added interest in the bird sanctuaries because many of them include considerable areas of timber. These groves if properly managed can furnish a considerable supply of lumber and fuel material without in any way detracting from their value as a bird refuge or their beauty for purposes of recreation.

I assure you that for my part you should have every encouragement toward continuing your Bird Sanctuary Campaign.

Very truly yours,
C. H. COLLINGWOOD, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

WITH the 1921 campaign nearly closed there are, up to date, 1,224 sanctuaries, which represent an acreage of 199,120. This is a notable advance even over the last report in the month of August, and is particularly indicative of what can be done in *any* insect infested area.

At the present time, what is perhaps the most devastating insect incursion is the arrival of the Mexican boll weevil in greater numbers than ever before. The area which these tiny cotton destroyers cover has increased with tremendous rapidity in the last few months.

Millions of Bales of Cotton

A FAIR idea of what this little fellow, who is only one-quarter of an inch long, can do is demonstrated by a few facts. It has cost the cotton growers not less than $250,000,000 in their season which closed recently. During this past year, the weevil has destroyed between 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 bales of cotton.

The loss of this amount of cotton in America represents millions of pairs of socks, overalls, shirt waists, collars and all the necessary pieces of apparel which are made from cotton yarn. This is another way of saying that all of us will have to pay several more cents every time we buy clothing woven with cotton.

In the cotton belt a great deal could be done to prevent the advance of the boll weevil by encouraging birds to mate in this area. It is rather an unfortunate thing, however, that in many of these part of the country the poorer negroes have shown themselves to be enemies of bird life, and there is no doubt that a great many of these who kill the birds are among those persons who earn a livelihood picking cotton, If it could be made plain to the negro, who sets his snares for birds or shoots them with a shotgun, that indirectly he is diminishing his source of livelihood, he could be enlisted as a preserver of winged life.

More Birds: More Cotton

WITH thousands of more birds in the cotton states, the possibility of lessening the destruction by the weevil could be realized. Of course, birds cannot do the whole job, particularly where the insects have made such a tremendous start, and on the other hand sprays and the watchful care of man cannot solve the whole problem either. But we must remember that once the birds are given their chance to thrive they do so quickly—in a season. Then, if they are thereafter encouraged to remain in an area where there are comfortable sanctuaries, their work of policing will continue without the direction of man and without his asking.

The contest for the gold medal shown in the illustration above, closes December 31st. Do not feel that it is too late to send in your pledges, for the last person to communicate with us will have as much chance as the earlier workers. Much can be done even in a week. Do not delay now in sending through those last minute pledges.

The People's Home Journal, December 1921.

Voices of Our Readers

Bird Sanctuary Prizes to Be Announced in the May Issue

THE 1921 Bird Sanctuary Campaign of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL and the GREEN MEADOW CLUB has closed with a total of 2,908 sanctuaries pledged, covering 1,398,709 acres. This is an average of about 480 acres to a sanctuary for the year. Through the JOURNAL campaigns in the past five years there have been established 13,305 bird sanctuaries in the United States, containing more than 4,653,429 acres.

This excellent accomplishment represents the endeavor of JOURNAL readers who devoted much time to this admirable work, prompted by a love for birds and a sincere interest in the economic welfare of the nation.

During the campaign the editors of the JOURNAL were in constant communication with the sanctuary workers. Their letters reflected the joy and inspiration they found in convincing land owners that the birds were friends of the nation, delighting us with their songs and protecting our crops against insects. None of them wrote in the spirit of those seeking a prize or reward. Their communications glow with the fervor of crusaders and reflect the true missionary spirit. We have selected some letters which reflect their joy and inspiration in this task of making it clear that the birds are among our best friends.

"Heah's tickets fuh de floatin' palus." ILLEGAL TENDER, William Harper Dean's novelette in the May issue.

A Chemical Plant Pledges Land

A BROTHER to the birds is a brother to me, and when I chanced to run across your bird page, "Dispersing the Army of Occupation," I felt I must enlist, for I love to be in the woods and fields with our best friends. People are slowly but surely recognizing the economic value of birds. This fact alone should be a means for adequate protection by one and all, in town or country, but if this were not a fact, I would love the birds none the less. In this small borough where my garden backs into the woods, I have made friends with 85 different birds. How I pity people penned up in the narrow streets of the city, for I was once a city dweller. Never again!

I enclose pledge duly executed by one of the largest manufacturing and biological chemical companies in the United States. Their holdings cover about 150 acres, much of which is woodland, affording an ideal sanctuary for the birds. Promiscuous shooting is indulged in on the company's property, and I hope to remedy this by making it a Bird Sanctuary. Sincere congratulations upon what you are accomplishing.

JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Pennsylvania.*

Paying Her Debt to Birds

UPON conferring with cattlemen owning large tracts of land I find they are very glad to sign up for our Bird Sanctuaries, as they do not want shooting among their cattle. They believe, as I suggested, that hunters will respect their "No Shooting" request more if the land is known to be pledged to a "game preserve." Anyway, most of us get so interested in our coveys of quail that we would not shoot into them for worlds.

This is just the opportunity I have been wanting to pay my debt of gratitude to the birds. After my severe illness in the spring, these blessed wild birds did more to help me through my long convalescence than anything else. One big Thrasher bird used to light on a tree by my window just when I needed him most and sing: "Pretty quick! Pretty quick!" It gave me more courage than a message from a friend, and I spent long hours watching the different coveys of quail come up—not twenty feet from the house—for water. Quail are very shy but you can win their confidence.

I am giving the entiremonth to this work and am so happy to do it. I saw the notice of the campaign in a sample copy of your magazine and I was so delighted I subscribed immediately and sent for some of your pledge cards. And every week I find a place where I can interest a hundred or more new people. I am going to see every land owner in the communities near us, and am writing from five to ten personal letters a day to friends elsewhere. Have sent out over a hundred letters already. I am going to make a little talk about the birds at the Woman's Club in Tucson, also at a "Community Center" evening in a neighboring town, so I would like two hundred more pledges, for I hope to get that number of signers.

BESS LAWSON, *Arizona.*

A Double Share of Work

AM making good headway as time permits. I shall soon have covered all my territory and I am going over the ground again to see that the posters are up and whether there is need of new posters. I strongly believe the work is only half done unless it is kept up.

As chairman of committee on Protection of Wild Birds here in our Grange, we gave a Bird Night last April which was highly commended by the State Grange and held up as a good example to be followed by other Granges.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Massachusetts.*

BECAUSE of the difficulties which have confronted the judges in determining the awards on the basis of the returns on which they are still working, the names of prize winners cannot be announced this month. A new award of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, the Gold Honor Badge, has also added to the delay. In the May issue the names of winners will be announced.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

April, 1922 *Volume XXXVII—No. 4*

Special Features in this Issue

Joan Greenwood's Vow . . . S. Andrew Wood
Illustrated by Robert A. Graef

The Torch Bearer . . . . . Minna Irving
Decoration by John R. Neil

The Half-Room . . . . . Norma Patterson
Illustrated by James Calvert Smith

The Revenge of Big Monsall . Jean M. Thompson
Illustrated by Charles Sarka

That Crinkles . . . . Celia Myrover Robinson
Illustrated by Irma Deremeaux

Little Miss Simplicity . Lillias Campbell Davidson
Illustrated by A. L. Bairnsfather

How Air and Water Keep the Skin Healthy
C. Houston Goudiss

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Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

Money Back Guarantee.—If after three months, a subscriber requests his or her subscription discontinued for any reason, a pro-rata rebate for the unfilled part of the subscription will be refunded.

Postage.—In all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and our Island possessions we prepay postage. For foreign countries we require 70 cents extra to cover a year's postage. This stands subject to changes in United States and foreign postal regulations.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case the publishers of the JOURNAL guarantee to reimburse you upon request. No red tape about it, and no quibbling—we make good promptly if the advertiser does not, whether you bought by mail or through your local dealer. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in answering advertisements.

Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

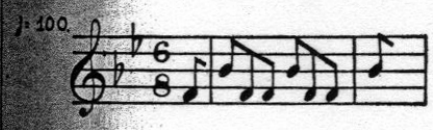
The People's Home Journal, April 1922.

SANCTUARY WORK

The Songs of Tufted Titmouse

By Henry Oldys

Formerly Ornithologist with U. S. Department of Agriculture



WHEN you hear a simple tune like the one above persistently repeated and delivered in a tone more closely resembling a human whistle than does the song of any other bird, you may know that a tufted titmouse is passing through the woods of spring. If you imitate it (they are very easy to mimic) as patiently and as persistently as the bird is giving it, you will soon be rewarded by hearing the sound come nearer and nearer until the singer is close at hand, perhaps six or eight feet above your head. You can then observe that it is a slender gray bird, no longer than an English sparrow, with a touch of red on the sides and a very noticeable crest on the head. Should it utter its alarm note instead of its song, you will be reminded of the close relationship it bears to the chicadee, for their conversational voices are very similar.

I have often amused myself calling up the tufted titmouse. Once I was out early in the morning in the suburbs of Cleveland, accompanied by a friend. We came to a valley on the opposite side of which, one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards away, a bird was singing a short phrase, unlike any I had ever heard before.

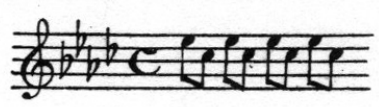
"What bird is that?" my friend asked.

"I don't know," I replied. "The song is new to me. It sounds like that of a tufted titmouse, although I cannot be certain at this distance. Perhaps I can bring it over here, so that we may see it well enough to identify it."

I began whistling the song. The bird answered regularly, but remained where it was. Then I changed to the usual tufted titmouse song. With my first and only utterance the bird left its tree, flew across the valley, and, perching on a tree just above our heads, sang the same notes I had just whistled. It was a tufted titmouse.

Some time after this, as I was conducting a party of bird students at Springdale, Pennsylvania, a small town on the Alleghany River, not far from Pittsburg, I heard a tufted titmouse singing the usual song on the other side of a wooded hill, Failing to call it up to us by repeating the notes it was uttering, I changed to another titmouse theme. The bird did not come, but replied with the same notes I was whistling. After we had tossed this strain back and forth a few times, I switched to a third titmouse song, which the bird at once took up. Following up this line I changed again and again, and each time the unseen singer instantly followed my lead, until we had each whistled a half dozen or more different tufted titmouse songs.

As the tufted titmouse responds very readily and as its songs are very easy to learn and to whistle, an experiment of this kind is very likely to be productive of interesting results. Try it.



Opinions of Bird Specialists

By Dr. E. H. Forbush,

Director of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

I AM much interested in the work of promoting bird sanctuaries or reservations. It is one of the chief methods of preserving our valuable bird species.

The only criticism I have to make is this: these sanctuaries ought to be protected; frequently they become refuges for the enemies of birds, such as foxes, weasels, and particularly for the crow and the fox. Where no shooting is allowed, these creatures which are quite superior to others in caution and sagacity, naturally gravitate to such places where they can breed in safety and increase, so that we have to-day probably more of them than were here when the country was settled, or at least as many. Some way should be found, if possible, in the sanctuary to deal with the young of the enemies of birds. They can raid the surrounding country and if pursued can retire in safety to the sanctuary.

(Note—It is definitely understood that, while Green Meadow Club Bird Sanctuaries are refuges for all forms of wild life, any animals which become pests should be exterminated whether in the sanctuary or not.—Editor.)

By Wilmon Newell,

Director College of Agriculture, University of Florida.

WE are heartily in favor of any movement which makes for the protection of bird life. Every one who is familiar with the present status of the agricultural work in the United States, knows how serious the depletion of bird life has been and how important it is to protect and conserve the insect-eating birds.

By Philip P. Calvert,

Ornithologist, Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

I THINK that it *is* desirable—nay, highly important — that THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL should continue as in the past to further the increase of Bird Sancturies.

By Charles A. Keffer,

Director of Agriculture and Home Economics Co-operative Work in Tennessee.

I AM very sure that every nature-lover must be in sympathy with your purpose, and I hope you will continue your campaigns, for I think you have adopted a good method in bringing this important matter to public attention.

By W. C. O'Kane,

Entomologist New Hampshire College.

I CAN most heartily endorse the campaign that you are carrying on for the creation of bird sanctuaries.

Birds are an exceedingly important item in maintaining a normal balance, especially as regards insect population. If birds are to play the part that they can and would normally play, we must restore to them at least some measure of the opportunity for normal existence that we have taken away from them in the extension of civilization. This we can help to bring about by the creation of Bird Sanctuaries, at little cost to ourselves, and to our ultimate good profit and pleasure.

By Aven Nelson,

President of the University of Wyoming.

I WISH to say that personally I have a very high appreciation of the good work that has been done. We should be sorry if the sentiment created for the preservation of wild life, especially our birds, were to languish and die.

By Barton Warren Evermann,

Director of The California Academy of Sciences

YOUR Bird Sanctuary Campaign is an excellent idea and I am simply astounded at the splendid results which you have already accomplished. I know of nothing which is more promising in the way of conservation of wild life. By all means keep it up. When the idea gets better known and more widely spread, it will go on increasing in efficiency by leaps and bounds.

If you will kindly send me a batch of all the literature which you have on the subject, I shall be glad to call it to the attention of some of the people who may be disposed to help in the matter.

By J. M. Westgate,

Agronomist United States Department of Agriculture, Honolulu, Hawaii.

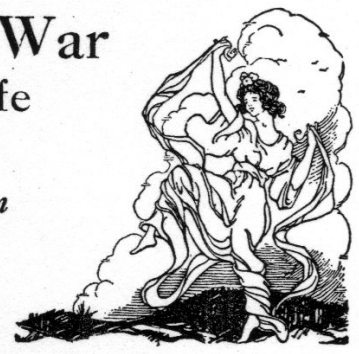
I CONSIDER the results of your Bird Sanctuary work a most excellent showing and am personally anxious to see this good work continue. As you doubtless know, we have a rather extensive Bird Sanctuary in the islands immediately west of this group, this having been set aside by the then President Roosevelt as a result of statements made to him by local people interested in this work.

The People's Home Journal, April 1922.

There's No Discharge in this War

5,000,000 Man-enemies of Wild Life to be Met in Our Country

A Call for Volunteers to Enlist in Our Campaign



By Dr. William T. Hornaday

Trustee Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, and Director of the New York Zoological Park

RIGHT gladly do I enter upon this opportunity to meet face to face the gallant army of Wild Life Defenders that has been raised by and through the efforts of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL.

The sanctuary-making work of this devoted magazine has been to me an entirely new experience. Frequently I am asked: "But where does any benefit to the JOURNAL come in?" Honestly, I do not know. The slaughter of valuable advertising space has been terrific. I could not believe in it until I saw it. To-day the magazine seems determined to stay in the front trenches "'til the last armed foe expires;" and that is a long shot with a limb in the way.

Three or four years ago, when other men estimated that there were annually 5,000,000 hunters in the field against the wild birds and quadrupeds of the United States, I refused to believe. I put the number at 3,000,000. But now I give in. I am sure that the number *is* 5,000,000! We arrive at this by figuring up the total of hunting licenses issued in 1920, and adding a reasonable number for non-licensed hunters.

And cartridges! As sure as the world rolls, there is a loaded cartridge for each and every game bird and mammal in our nation, and for millions of others that are not "game." Count 100 cartridges for each gun and you are not far from the bull's eye.

The wild creatures of our land need about 1,000,000 more sanctuaries than they now have!

Today's Situation

BUT first look at the whole situation.

Concerning the preservation and the extinction of the wild life of North America, we are living in the best of times, and in the worst of times. The American people are wide awake and sound asleep. The laws to protect "game" never before were so many nor so good—but our killable game never was more certain of extinction on a wide scale. Local extermination is literally the order of the day; and on this subject I could easily write a volume.

What is the trouble with our system of protection? I can answer in one gruesome sentence, thus:

Fifty per cent too much killing; bag "limits" and open seasons fifty per cent too liberal; 100,000 times too much illegal slaughter; only one-quarter enough salaried game wardens; too many natural enemies of wild life; too much disappearance of woods, forests, swamps, plains and other cover; a great and growing scarcity of food. The grand total is an exhibit of EXPOSURE, HUNGER, COLD, PREDATORY ANIMALS AND GUN-SHOOTING HUMAN ENEMIES.

There are 4,000,000 too many killers and 4,000,000 too few defenders.

During the past ten years in particular I have been flooded with letters asking "What can *I* do to help preserve the birds and the wild animals?" I have grown gray while trying to answer that question. But let me tell this to every reader of this tireless JOURNAL:

There is no one way that is more effective to the millions of bird-loving people than the making of protected sanctuaries for the birds and beasts! This is the bird lover's one best bet.

In this work nearly everyone save the cribbed, cabined and confined city dwellers can join. The field is wide open to boys and girls of all ages above eight years, to women and to men, to the busy and the idle. In free America, the Land of Opportunity, the land-owners are legions in number. The friend of wild life has no axe to grind. In this fine cause boys, girls, men or women can confidently approach the owner of a million acres, say to him, "*Noblesse oblige!*" and ask him to make good. "Nobility" in land-owning *does* "bring obligations."

While your boy and your girl plods over the trail in the hot sun to reach "the next one," other people who for years have been in the ranks are watching to make note of each success and failure, and ready to bestow upon the most successful workers a long row of victory tokens.

The "Square Deal"

ASIDE from the relief of suffering humanity, what cause is more worthy of labor and sacrifice than that which has for its object the Rooseveltian "square deal" to distressed wild life, and the making of safe and quiet resting and feeding grounds for the hunted and harassed birds and beasts of our country? We do this work for the good of both the present and the future. In protecting wild life we also protect our forests, our farms and the God-given rights of posterity. Any nation that will permit its wild birds and beasts and its fishes to be wickedly destroyed and exterminated is not fit to exist as an independent nation; "and if this be 'treason,' then let my enemies make the most of it."

The moral uplift of working unselfishly for a noble cause is very great. In this grasping, selfish and relentless period, parents will do well to teach this to their children and show them the way!

But in this connection there is another point for some of us veterans to consider. A lady whom I have known for a long time says pungently: "Well-deserved praise goes a good ways!"

Knowing this to be true, and feeling the need of more ways in which to say "Well done," and to show in tangible form high appreciation for gallant services to wild life, the Trustees of the Permanant Wild Life Protection Fund now are ready to offer a new reward of fine proportions.

The Gold Honor Badge

IT consists of a very beautiful Gold Honor Badge for Services to Wild Life—and honestly, it is *almost* as handsome as the gold medal for Distinguished Services! It is intended for wider distribution than the medal, and in the next campaign for more wild life sanctuaries, the Trustees may award as many as ten of the Honor Badges—that is, if the results for 1922 are even a good second to those of 1921.

Later on we will describe the new Honor Badge, and illustrate it. Whenever it is awarded, it will be accompanied by a solemn request from the trustees that the recipient shall *wear it* at all public meetings and occasions wherein the interests of wild life are being considered.

I think it was Sydney Smith who once preached to the nobility of England a charity sermon from this striking text: "'He that giveth unto the poor lendeth to the Lord.' If you approve the security, come down with the dust!"

Let us paraphrase that to suit our times, thus: He that defendeth wild life giveth good gifts to posterity and to himself. If you would share in the uplift, work for the cause.

The new campaign for more wild life sanctuaries begins now. The list of prizes is longer and our faith in *you* is greater than ever. Here at headquarters we are trying our best to do our share. Send for your pledge blanks now and by the time green grass comes we are sure that none of it will be found growing under your feet.

Prize winners for 1921 Bird Sanctuary Campaign appear on Page 37.

Our New Pattern Service

THE JOURNAL'S paper patterns are made in our own work rooms. Our designers and pattern cutters are among the best. Every pattern comes with illustrations, cutting charts and full directions for fitting and finishing. THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL Patterns are unexcelled by any other make at any price. Yet our patterns are sold for only fifteen to twenty-five cents.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL

May, 1922 *Volume XXXVII—No. 5*

Special Features in this Issue

Illegal Tender . . . . . William Harper Dean
The Girl of His Dreams . . . Stella M. During
Spanish Doubloons . . . . . Walter R. Brooks
Joan Greenwood's Vow . . . S. Andrew Wood
At the End of the Journey . Elizabeth Ogden Starr
The Proper Use of Cosmetics C. Houston Goudiss

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The People's Home Journal, May 1922.

SANCTUARY WORK

Winners in the 1921 Contest

The Gold Medal of The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund for the Greatest Acreage

Awarded to William Quarles, Amarillo, Texas, who obtained 10 Sanctuaries, containing 433,812 acres

The Gold Medal of The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and the JOURNAL'S First Cash Reward of $35.00 for the Largest number of Sanctuaries

Awarded to Mary J. Pillmore, Rome, New York, who obtained 267 Sanctuaries, containing 28,034 acres.

The Gold Medal of The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and the JOURNAL'S Cash Reward of $30.00 for the Second Largest number of Sanctuaries

Awarded to Mrs. J. W. Lawson, Oracle, Arizona, who obtained 246 Sanctuaries containing 166,719 acres.

The Gold Honor Badge, the Newest award of The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and the JOURNAL'S Cash Reward of $20.00 for the Third Largest number of Sanctuaries

Awarded to Mrs. Pamela J. Francisco, Ridgewood, New Jersey, who obtained 237 Sanctuaries, containing 4,505 7-12 acres.

The Gold Honor Badge of The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and the JOURNAL'S Cash Reward of $15.00 for the Fourth Largest number of Sanctuaries

Awarded to Edna Kennedy, Hutchinson, Kansas, who obtained 100 Sanctuaries, containing 20,028 acres.

The Gold Honor Badge of The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and a Set of "The American Natural History," By Dr. William T. Hornaday

Awarded to Nick Sutyak, Plainfield, Wisconsin, 79 Sanctuaries, 14,461 acres.
Awarded to Mrs. George Warmoeskerken, Manistee, Michigan, 79 Sanctuaries, 5,998½ acres.
Awarded to Edwin P. Flaum, Dale, New York, 68 Sanctuaries, 7,799 acres.
Awarded to Mrs. F. M. Kalman, Walkerville, Michigan. 64 Sanctuaries, 5,660 5-12 acres,
Awarded to Sarah C. Peters, Oklarado, Colorado, 55 Sanctuaries, 24,979¾ acres.

To each of the following Sanctuary Workers The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has Awarded a Set of "The American Natural History," by Dr. William T. Hornaday

Utley Winter, Raymond, Ohio, 53 Sanctuaries, 6,921½ acres.
Herbert Greene, Arcadia, Louisiana, 52 Sanctuaries, 6,309 acres,
William H. Grim, Hamburg, Pennsylvania, 52 Sanctuaries, 4,653 acres.
R. G. Sanford, Cherry Creek, New York, 48 Sanctuaries, 5,321 acres.
Helena C. Butcher, Utica, New York, 44 Sanctuaries, 7,503½ acres.
William McGlumphy, Dilo, Montana, 42 Sanctuaries, 37,020 acres.
Anne Youngren, Harcourt, Iowa, 42 Sanctuaries, 4,668½ acres.
P. W. Pierce, Smithville, Mississippi, 41 Sanctuaries, 5,738½ acres.
William E. Smith, South Chatham, Massachusetts, 38 Sanctuaries, 479½ acres.
Mrs. R. S. Sells, Stockdale, Texas, 33 Sanctuaries, 57,769 4-30 acres,
Oran E. Buis, Coatesville, Indiana, 30 Sanctuaries, 2,475 36-50 acres.
Fay Hamilton, Nacogdoches, Texas, 30 Sanctuaries, 2,245 acres.
Mary E. Martin, New London, Missouri, 28 Sanctuaries, 6,009 acres.
Rosa E. Danford, Bolivia, North Carolina, 25 Sanctuaries, 2,044¼ acres.
Carlyn Malone, Leggett, Texas, 25 Sanctuaries, 2,358½ acres.
Abbie F. Preble, South Windham, Maine, 25 Sanctuaries, 1,298 acres.
Ray K. Miller, Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, 25 Sanctuaries, 1,061 acres.

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has made Special Awards of its Gold Honor Badge to the following Workers Because of Large Acreage Obtained

Mrs. R. S. Sells, Stockdale, Texas, 33 Sanctuaries, 57,769 acres.
William McGlumphy, Dilo, Montana, 42 Sanctuaries, 37,020 acres.

The Green Meadow Club
THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL
76-88 Lafayette Street, New York City

I WANT to add to the prosperity of America's farms, and to show my patriotism by establishing as many bird sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once.....pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

The People's Home Journal, May 1922.

Optimism in Americans

Wild Life Annihilation According to Law

By William T. Hornaday

Trustee Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

OCCASIONALLY the American people —all save a few—become afflicted with optimism that is almost as deadly as war.

To-day the 5,000,000 men and boys who annually go hunting are a million times too cheerful about the future of our wild life. Some are blindly optimistic. The bag "limits" are deadly, the open seasons wickedly long, and the automatic and pump guns are far too murderous. Furthermore, the license fees are a ghastly joke; and the number of protecting wardens is one-half what it should be.

The state legislatures have fixed the game-killing conditions at what the sportsmen themselves have specified, and the United States Department of Agriculture fixes the hunting regulations for migratory birds at what it thinks the sportsmen will stand without kicking.

The New Gold Honor Badge

Yes; I demanded of everybody concerned a horizontal 50 per cent decrease in killing, and 100 per cent increase in protection. But it fell on ears absolutely deaf, and to date has made no visible impression. Nobody in authority has the nerve to make the killing reduction *unless the sportsmen signify their concurrence in advance*, and 5,000,000 sportsmen stand fast on their present killing privileges.

One source of trouble is that the fine increase of ducks, geese and swans brought about by the migratory bird treaty with Canada has disseminated a false sense of security for the future. Sportsmen now feel that the national supply of wildfowl is inexhaustable. This is what the northern buffalo hunters of 1881 said of the buffalo millions; and in four years they utterly exterminated those millions. A bag "limit" of 25 ducks a day is foolish, wicked and exterminatory, and the American people should no longer tolerate it.

The moral principle involved in the conservation of wild life and forests is exceedingly simple. If no boys and girls were coming after us we could now sit still. But the ranks of posterity will contain million of boys who are not the sons of game slaughterers and who are entitled to a world decently populated by interesting and beautiful birds and animals. So, to do our sacred duty both to distressed wild life and to posterity, we now work for protection when we gladly would play, and we fight the destroyers when we would be glad to sit down and enjoy the blessings of peace.

First Real Crusade

FIFTEEN years ago the American defenders of wild life became profoundly impressed by the vital importance of wild life sanctuaries in preserving the wild birds and animals. Forthwith there began a great industry in sanctuary-making. The National Government began it in the national parks. The states followed by creating state sanctuaries. Then came private sanctuaries.

So far as I can recall, no really great campaign to create private sanctuaries ever was launched anywhere until 1917. In that year the editors and proprietors of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL were inspired to take up this "white man's burden" on a scale never before attempted.

The Journal Proved Itself

AT first it seemed too good to be true; but when we were invited to come in and help, we ran to accept the invitation before it could be withdrawn and canceled.

Sanctuary Rewards Offered for 1922

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for the Greatest Acreage
One for Largest Number of Sanctuaries

Gold Honor Badges

At the discretion of the judges for meritorious work

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges

First Reward, $35.00 in Cash
Second Reward, $30.00 in Cash
Third Reward, $20.00 in Cash
Fourth Reward, $15.00 in Cash
Fifth to Sixteenth Rewards, Sets of Books

In all the business of wild life protection there is nothing more wonderful, or more gratifying to the spirit, than the quickness on the draw of all wild birds and beasts in recognizing the creation of sanctuaries, and in profiting by them to the utmost. Depend upon it, whenever you make a refuge the robin and the quail, the squirrel and the deer will quickly find it and rejoice in the possession of it.

Does any sensible person believe that wild birds and quadrupeds "cannot reason?" Why, every one of them can read the "No Shooting" signs just as well as the hunters can. They can and do recognize the safety-first spirit that radiates from each one of the linen posters of the

Reverse side of the New Award

"Green Meadow Club." If any one thinks they cannot, let him explain why the wild creatures are so numerous, so tame *and so happy* from day to day in the sanctuary, and so nervous, fear-stricken and wild outside of it! Believe me, the sanctuary is THE THING for the birds and beasts.

"Fifty years from now there will be no big game in North America outside of the game sanctuaries and preserves." And let no man laugh at this belief of many keen men.

The Place of the Sanctuary

LATER on—if my space holds out—I will write a delightful chapter on the ways of the wild folk in taking possession of sanctuaries. It is a mighty pleasing subject. As an antidote to pump-gun poison and game-slaughter sickness there is nothing equal to a good dose of Sanctuary. Now, here is a curious and very interesting fact, and I beg the reader to grasp it before it gets away from him and is lost:

For the isolated boy, girl, woman or man who wishes to "do something" for wild life but has no organization connection, the best and finest course in the world is to go out and make a lot of private sanctuaries!

The farther you are from a big town or a city *the more you can achieve!* Your best hunting grounds are where you can see the earth meet the sky, with trees between.

Go forth and make peaceful resting places for the birds you and your children love—places in which the birds can feed, nest, breed and rear their young, where the wicked cease from troubling. Get the pledges signed, post the notices abundantly, then see to the yearly renewal of the notices. Thus can you "do your bit," and feel that you have done what you could to give protection to the defenseless ones of forest and field.

THE PEOPLES' HOME JOURNAL

June, 1922 *Volume XXXVII—No. 6*

Special Features in this Issue

Going to School With the Birds
Zoë Beckley and Florence L. Clark
Little Big Breeze . . . . . Lucy Stone Terrill
At the End of the Empty Road . . . Chart Pitt
Joan Greenwood's Vow . . . S. Andrew Wood
His Hour of Fate . . . . . Howard Ellis Davis
The Upholstered Child . Annie Hamilton Donnell
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Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

The People's Home Journal, June 1922.

Rules For The 1922 Campaign

1. Each Sanctuary shall contain not less than three acres of land.

2. Whoever owns, rents or leases the land shall personally sign the pledge in good faith and agree to put up and keep up the Sanctuary notices and prevent any hunting on the land. Pledges not signed by the person pledging the land cannot be accepted in the campaign, even though a landowner gives another person permission to sign his or her name.

3. The campaign will close on December 31st, 1922. All pledges, to be acceptable, must be in the post-office no later than that date.

4. Sanctuary workers who have obtained pledges sufficient in number and acreage to entitle them to consideration for any of the rewards offered, will be asked at the close of the campaign to send us an affidavit stating that their pledges have been signed by the landowners and that all of the rules of the campaign have been observed by them.

5. In case of a tie each winner will receive the full amount of the Reward. If the worker with the highest acreage has also the greatest number of sanctuaries, he will receive one medal and the other will go to the one with the next largest number of sanctuaries. **In other words, no one can win a gold medal or a gold honor badge more than once.**

Send to the Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledges and information regarding the 1922 Sanctuary Campaign.

Sanctuary Rewards Offered for 1922

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for the Greatest Acreage, One for Largest Number of Sanctuaries

Gold Honor Badges

At the discretion of the judges for meritorious work

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges

First Reward, $35.00 in Cash — *Second Reward, $30.00 in Cash*

Third Reward, $20.00 in Cash — *Fourth Reward, $15.00 in Cash*

Fifth to Sixteenth Rewards, Sets of Books

Legalized Quail Slaughter with the Aid of the Automobile. But Not Possible in Our Sanctuaries!

Our Dependence Upon Birds

By Henry Oldys

Formerly Ornithologist with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

IF ALL the birds within a radius of ten miles of your home were destroyed, what would happen? The bareness of winter would extend itself throughout the whole year. Farmers would raise no crops; gardens would produce no vegetables; there would be no more flowers, shrubs, or trees; and even the lawns would become utterly devoid of grass.

How do we know this? Because this very thing has happened. On an area of thirty square miles in New South Wales, Australia, the colonists killed off all the small birds; and in three years what had been a fertile, blooming tract became a desert, and nine out of ten of the families occupying it moved away, as they could no longer support life there. Insects increased by myriads and destroyed every living vegetable thing. When the people replanted, the insects devoured the seeds and the tender sprouts. The few families that remained eked out a wretched existence until other birds were brought in.

Remember that as we decrease the birds, we approach the unhappy condition in which the Australian colonists found themselves; and as we increase the birds (and they can be greatly increased through properly handled bird sanctuaries), we move away from that condition toward one that means better crops, and better vegetation of any kind. A notable instance illustrating how the services of birds may be increased occurred in Germany some years before the war. Baron Berlepsch had made a life study of proper bird sanctuary methods, and had succeeded so well that in the home park of his estate in Thuringia, comprising twelve or thirteen acres (a tract about the size of four town blocks), more than five hundred pairs of birds nested each year, and this figure does not include two or three hundred pairs of martins and swallows nesting annually in the barn. One year there was an outbreak of caterpillars in that part of Germany that swept the leaves off the trees so completely that when one entered the midsummer forest he seemed to be in the bare woods of winter. In the midst of that devastated area the estate of Baron Berlepsch of several hundred acres stood like a green oasis in the desert. The birds had repelled the invasion. Nay, more, they had foraged outside the estate, so that as you left the place you found the leaves full on the trees for the first quarter-mile; in the next quarter-mile they grew thinner and thinner, until a half-mile from the boundaries on every side, you came to the bare woods. This is a notable case of protection by the birds, but it is by no means unique.

The People's Home Journal, July 1922.

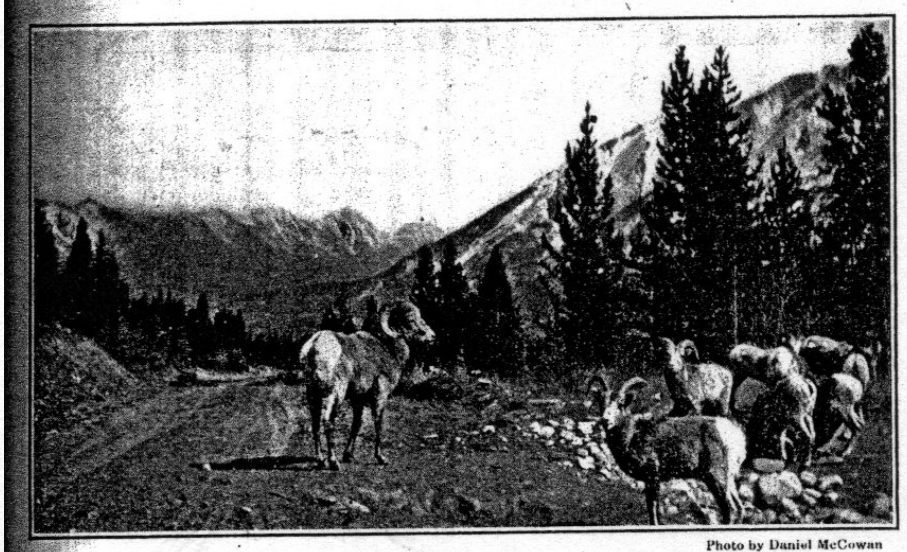


Photo by Daniel McCowan

Safe In a Sanctuary

"Wild" Mountain Sheep in the Canadian National Park at Banff

Sanctuaries the Last Hope of The Wild Creatures

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

VIEWING the whole world over, I wish to record here my estimate that for every person who is engaged in protecting wild creatures there are *more than one thousand persons engaged in killing them.*

If you never before thought of this, stop and do so now.

Look at the State of New York. It is one of the banner states of the world for wild life protection. As active protectors there are about 100 game wardens, 200 mounted police and about 200 other persons, or 500 in all. Can any one find more? Now there are at least 250,000 gunners in the field each year, and that makes just 500 killers to each protector! But there are vast areas of our land and other lands that can not show one-tenth or one-twentieth the number of protectors per capita that we have—but which have just as many killers of wild things. *Many populous game lands have no protectors at all!*

I repeat my statement of long standing, that so far as the saving of American game on a permanent basis is concerned, our American "bag-limit" laws are a delusion and a snare. This is partly because they lull good people into a false sense of security about the dangers to our wild life.

We may just as well face the truth now; and it is our duty to meet it like men.

Inasmuch as our killing seasons are twice too long, our bag limits are twice too liberal, and our sworn-in game wardens only one-half the number that they should be, the final refuge for harried wild life is the sanctuary in which no killer may set foot. I have been forced to believe that if the sanctuaries do not save our finest wild life from final extinction, nothing will.

Keep Wide Awake

WHILE on this subject, let me warn all citizens who read these lines that hereafter they must *keep very wide awake*, and ready to fight in defense of the national parks of America. With the decrease of "free" timber, "free" grass and "free" agricultural lands, a great many men who want something for nothing at the expense of the American people are demanding all kinds of free privileges in and around the national parks. Already assaults have been made on the Yosemite Park and the Yellowstone Park, winning out in the first and being defeated in the second. Now there is a great fight in progress over the Sequoia Big-Tree Park in California, and I greatly fear that the Park is going to get the worst of it.

The one best rule to enforce regarding our national parks contains only two words—Hands off! Bear this in mind whenever you hear that another attack is being made.

The progressive states that have wild forest lands have made many "state parks," many of which are of fine proportions. New York State has been forehanded in creating the great Adirondack State Park, and in resolving that even the "ripe" timber shall not be cut out and marketed—to the ruin of the forest floor. This is no longer a question, for it has been definitely settled. Every state that possesses wild forest lands should be setting aside choice areas as state parks.

Have the American people sufficient conservation stamina and self denial to *really* refrain from exterminating their wild life? Twenty-five years from now our children can answer this question.

The Wild Understand Protection

TO every worker for wild life protection, the marvelous quickness with which all of the higher vertebrate animals recognize a new sanctuary, and hasten to enjoy it, is a source of consolation and delight. No matter whether it is the tiny wren, the shy heron, the persecuted egret, the wise osprey, the timid deer, the wary wild sheep, the battle-scarred boar, one and all quickly discover Protection, adopt it and enjoy it. And it is not only the bold individuals. Entire flocks and herds learn the lesson, and soon throw off all restraint.

The fearless, and even obtrusive ways of the deer, black bear, antelope, sheep and elk of the Yellowstone Park for a quarter of a century have been known. The wild mountain sheep herds eating hay in the street in Ouray, Colorado, have been photographed and printed many times. The thousands of wild ducks in the City Park lake at Oakland, California, are a wonderful sight. In Banff, Alberta, mule deer wander unafraid along the street, and in the suburbs herds of mountain sheep loaf along the automobile highways, to be given salt in return for their photographic privilege. Last year five wild wood ducks hatched fifty-two young ones on one of the protected lakes of the Zoological Park.

One of the supremely interesting features about the creation of a wild life sanctuary is watching—and counting—to see how quickly the wild birds and animals find it out, and how far they utilize it.

Outside the United States many other people have adopted the sanctuary idea as a sure and effective means of saving their wild life from annihilation. The bird defenders of France, as represented by the French National League for the Protection of Birds, has successfully recovered from the shock of the war and entered upon a new career of usefulness. To this fine organization we have extended the best form of sympathy and encouragement, and now we are offering our gold honor badge as a reward for services to wild life in France.

By means of game preserves the American bison has been saved from extinction. British Columbia and Alberta have saved the mountain goat. Colorado has saved our mountain sheep species. Now we are in the midst of a hard struggle to save the wonderful prong-horned antelope from *the extinction* that threatens that frail species. I fear that we may in the end be beaten by adverse, uncontrollable circumstances.

Send to the Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledges and information regarding the 1922 Sanctuary Campaign

The People's Home Journal, August 1922.

The "Still Hunter" at Work in 1883

From a painting executed for the United States National Museum in 1887, under the direction of William T. Hornaday

The Greatest Killings of Wild Animals

By William T. Hornaday

Director of the New York Zoological Park

THE world's highest records in the destruction of valuable wild species of animals have been made, not by savage wild beasts or ignorant and "savage" races of man, but by civilized man—and in our own times. I propose to hold a mirror up to Nature and Degeneracy that will picture to the rising generation some of the doings of yesterday.

Consider what it means for a great nation to be destitute (or nearly so) of forests and wild life! Such a condition is a great tragedy; and yet, North America is to-day traveling straight in that direction. We are cutting down our stock of trees nine times faster than it is growing, and we can do nothing but guess at the annual rate of decrease of our wild life.

Let all persons who care to think about these things pause and consider China as a Horrible Example. Rightly or wrongly, we have been led to think of that vast national area as practically destitute of forests and wild life, and in many places ruined by barrenness and erosion. You and I shudder at the thought of living in any land destitute of trees and flowers, and living things.

In the eastern United States all usable timber has been so far exhausted that very, very little remains to be cut; and pine, spruce, oak and ash lumber has reached fabulous prices, there to remain. Chestnut and walnut have practically disappeared. By automobile joy-riders the woods are being stripped of blossoming dogwood, laurel and azelia, and those species soon will vanish. In the South the pines and cypress are being cut at a furious rate—and where is there in the South any systematic reforestation? I have looked for it in vain.

But we were going to recall man's work in wholesale slaughter—a few cases only, for the demnition total of them is very great.

The wild-animal butchery which first came right up to our very doors, and thoroughly horrified the American people as soon as they learned and realized what had been done, was the disgusting butchery of 4,000,000 American bison in a period of only fourteen years. In Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado it occurred from 1871 to 1880. In the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming the slaughter period was from 1880 to 1885.

The Buffalo's Fate

THE great buffalo plains were a shameless and collossal slaughter-field. Armies of greedy and deadly "killers," "skinners," teamsters and cooks swarmed the ranges, sometimes even in summer, slaying and to slay, regardless of sex, age or condition. Although all the meat became a total loss, and the hides were of very low value, the lust for blood, the desire to get something for nothing and the joy of killing wild animals led the crazy mob on to the inevitable finish.

The great mass of the American people knew practically nothing of the awful tragedy being staged on the buffalo plains, and perhaps not more than 100 persons east of the Mississippi realized that it was the *extermination* of America's most conspicuous and valuable wild animal. But to the everlasting credit of our Congress, be it known and remembered that in that body, between 1871 and 1876 the danger *was* realized, and several determined efforts were made to enact laws to stop the mad and senseless slaughter, and regulate the future killing of bison. Owing to our republican form of government, all those efforts were thwarted. The last and hardest fight of the friends of bison occurred in 1876, and had their effort been successful, the 1,500,000 bison then existing in Montana and Wyoming would have been saved.

The great southern herd of 2,500,000 head was exterminated between 1870 and 1880, so completely that in 1886 only 200 head remained alive—in the Texas Panhandle. By 1888 they were all either killed or captured alive for breeding purposes.

The big slaughter in the north occurred from 1880 to 1885. In 1886 there remained only 200 head in the Yellowstone Park, 40 head on the Missouri-Yellowstone divide northwest of Miles City, Montana, and 500 head in northern Athabasca. Of those 4,000,000 bison, not one-twentieth of their value was saved.

The Timid Fur Seal

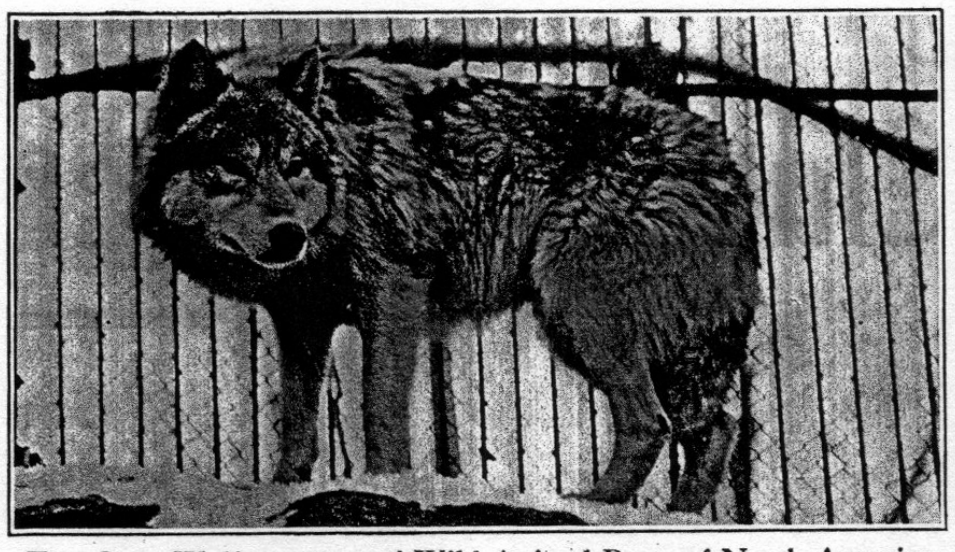
THE next collossal slaughter was of fur seal, and by a curious coincidence it involved the same number of animals as the bison tragedy—about 4,000,000. We took possession of Alaska and those seals in 1871, and leased the seal-taking privilege for twenty years at ten dollars per head, permitting 100,000 young male seals to be killed on land annually. All went well until 1880. In that year "pelagic sealing"—which means the killing of seals at sea by guns or spears, and losing about four-fifths of all that were killed—became a serious menace to the herds. No *effective* steps were taken to stop it.

The killings at sea increased to a frightful extent, and great fleets of Canadian, American and Japanese vessels engaged in it. A general alarm was sounded in Congress, but the Evil Genius of fur seal succeeded in thwarting all efforts to stop the slaughter at sea by international treaty, and also regulating the killing on land. Thanks to the efforts of the enemies of the fur seal, nothing effective was accomplished until in December, 1910; and by that time only 200,000 fur seals remained alive out of the original 4,000,000.

But the slaughterers were then lined up for their final and crushing defeat at the hands of the friends of the fur seal in Congress and New York City. After a bitter fight lasting two years, the fur seal industry was saved to the world. All the pelagic sealing was stopped in 1912. Since the five-year close season on all killing was first enforced, in 1913, the fur seals have increased from 215,738 to 530,237 in 1919.

Send to the Sanctuary Editor of "The People's Home Journal" for pledges, awards and other information regarding the 1922 Sanctuary Campaign

The People's Home Journal, September 1922.



The Gray Wolf, greatest of Wild Animal Pests of North America

His presence means death to cattle, sheep, horses, antelope, deer, caribou and bison. His extermination seems impossible.

Wild Animal "Pests"

By William T. Hornaday

Trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

WHAT are, and are not, wild-animal "pests?"

The decrease of wild life, in all civilized countries, brings us face to face with many new conditions. The balance of Nature now is frequently upset. From northern Alaska to Key West, and from Kartoum to Cape Town, the so-called wild animal "pests," real and alleged, have become subjects of controversy, of occasional injustice, and also sane determination. It is high time that they should be given a showdown.

Civilized man, the champion slayer and exterminator of animals, is fearfully and wonderfully sensitive about the encroachments of wild animals upon his rights and property. No wild creature may set a predatory foot upon his sacred grass, or take from him one mouthful of his cultivated fruit or grain. For a hawk to take one of his chickens means a prompt death warrant for all the hawks of the world.

It is all right for the birds to protect man's trees, fruit and other crops from the insect millions, for six months of the year, but if the robins venture to take their pay from the cherry trees through the one brief week of cherry time, then the cherry-growers demand permits from the United States Government *to kill robins and to eat them!*

Fish Buccaneers

THE men who live by robbing public waters of their fish, *until none remain*, soon reach the point wherein they hold up their hands and charge that "sea-lions," or "the eagles," or "the hair seals" are "destroying the salmon supply."

In 1901 the California fisherman bore false witness against the sea-lions of their coast until they obtained a sweeping order for sea-lion destruction. And then it was that a mid-western naturalist, Professor L. L. Dyche, discovered, by dissecting a dozen victims, that those sea-lions had been living on worthless squid, and were decidedly *not guilty!*

For years past short-sighted salmon canners have been taking salmon by millions without adequate regard to their breeding and the maintenance of the supply.

Result: (1) The salmon have disappeared until ruin threatens the industry.

Result: (2) The eagles and the hair seals, the gulls and the terns are savagely denounced for "destroying the salmon supply," and their wholesale slaughter is all arranged to proceed "during the coming session" of 1922.

Result: (3) Thousands of eagles have been slaughtered for a reward of fifty cents per head; and last year 1,325 hair seals were killed at the mouth of the Copper River alone.

The Indians of the Yukon River and its tributaries now have found salmon so scarce in their streams that they have moved back into the mountains to live on moose, sheep and caribou. Perhaps they also fear being killed because they "eat fish!"

But how about the demand of certain New York and Pennsylvania cherry-growers for federal permits to kill *and eat* robins? After much insistence, the federal government reluctantly issued a few robin "permits," but stipulated that before they could become operative they must be approved by the state game commissions of the states concerned. And did the state game commissioners approve them? By no means. They strongly disapproved them, knowing that the bird defenders of their states never would stand for any robin slaughter on any grounds whatsoever. So not one robin-killing license ever went into effect.

We take the ground that during the very short season that cherries are ripening, it is perfectly possible and practicable to keep robins away from the cherry trees by firing blank cartridges at them, and that the cost of boys to do this would not be prohibitive.

There is one eastern song-bird that is an exception to all the rules. The bobolink truly is so frightfully destructive by mass attacks on the rice fields of the Carolinas that it is impossible to frighten or drive the feathered hordes away from the grain. It is a case of having no rice raised in the Carolinas or keeping down the grand total of bobolinks by permitting the annual shooting of the "rice bird" in the North as a game bird. At first we thought we *never* could agree to this; but we have. We never believed it right to cripple or destroy a legitimate industry in order to avoid the thinning out of its enemies.

Kill the Gray Wolf

THE gray wolf and coyote—all of them to be destroyed; the weasel, mink, red squirrel, horned owl, barred owl, screech owl, Cooper's hawk, sharp-skinned hawk, goshawk, duckhawk, snapping turtle, rattlesnake, copperhead and moccasin.

These, I think, should be killed whenever and wherever found in the vicinity of farms and stock ranches. The evidence against these species is overwhelming, and some of them deserve to be reduced to one pair. With the decrease of bird life and *of wild rodents*, the owls have become more deadly than they were even twenty years ago. The snapping turtle is a great scourge to all waters that it inhabits and deserves destruction.

In the suburbs of cities and towns, and in all thickly-settled farming regions, the domestic cat is a deadly scourge to birds, chipmunks, rabbits and squirrels. It is natural for cats to love hunting for sport, for instinctive gratification. On all such cats, an abundance of food at home has little influence. I know this from personal observations on the farm. All cats with outdoor habits *love* to catch birds, both young and old, and all the wild mammals that can be caught except rats!

Cats are the deadliest enemies of the farm game sanctuary. *Do not make a wild life preserve and permit it to stand as the happy hunting ground of predatory cats!*

Send to the Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledges, list of awards and other information regarding the 1922 Bird Sanctuary Campaign

The People's Home Journal, October 1922.

SANCTUARY WORK

John M. Phillips, former Pennsylvania State Conservation Commissioner, distributing gifts of bird boxes and trees to bird lovers at Carrick, Penn.

Planting for Birds

By William T. Hornaday

Director of the New York Zoological Park

WE HEAR and we read much about protecting birds from wicked slaughter, and of making bird houses, but there is one important branch of the bird-saving industry that is sadly and very thoroughly neglected. We do not see or hear a hundredth part of what we should about the really important business of providing food for birds on an automatic, self-sustaining basis.

Protection laws and educational bird lore are all very well, but for the annual maintenance of our bird population they are not adequate. Up to this hour the bird food-supply industry is practically unborn and unorganized. The surface of the subject has been scratched and that is about the best that can be said about it.

Throughout the agricultural regions of the United States where the crop and tree protecting birds are most numerous and most valuable, intensive cultivation is now the rule. The old zig-zag rail fence with its weed-filled corners has disappeared. In its place has come the wire fence, close-up cultivation and no weeds for the birds to furnish wind-seed after the crops have been gathered. The roadsides are carefully mowed and weeded. To the birds this loss of what was once a great annual crop of weed seeds, lasting throughout the fall and far into the winter, is nothing less than a great calamity. Man reaps his annual crops, down to the last grain, and leaves his fields almost as bare of bird food as the Sahara. With the approach of cold weather the insects disappear; and then what remains for the seed-eating birds?

The answer is: only the dry berries of the swamps and waste lands—except in good farming regions like the middle west there are no waste lands! In all regions of good soil, and many others as well, every swamp has been drained and every wood lot converted into a pasture.

In those portions of the eastern states that contain brush-covered or deforested areas, the hungry birds find berries on the sumacs, cedars, wild grapevines, woodbine and a few others; but on the wild blackberry, huckleberry and elderberry none. Man carefully cleans all those berries for himself.

The Handicap for Birds

I AM mentioning these things in an effort to impress the reader with the new food handicap that has been laid by man upon our most highly-prized birds. The case is even more serious than it looks, because it covers a vast an area.

The need of the birds for the services of man in establishing a new and better basis of bird maintenance in the United States has been well recognized by two men and two great organizations which have taken active measures. The ever wideawake Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture published in 1919 Circular No. 13, of 29 pages, by Edward H. Forbush, state ornithologist, entitled "Plants that Attract and Shelter Birds, and Some that Protect Cultivated Fruit." Now, a much better title would have been "Trees, Shrubs and Vines that Produce Food for Birds;" but we must let that pass. About the same time the United States Department of Agriculture issued a Farmers' Bulletin, by W. L. McAtee, entitled "Plants Useful to Attract Birds and Protect Fruit."

It will be observed that both the authors named above stressed the idea of protection to the cherries and grapes of the farmer and fruit grower, and this function, while of second-rate or third-rate importance to the bird preserver, is well worth its place in the public mind. Meanwhile, will some one kindly count on the fingers of his left hand the total number of American farmers who actually have planted cherry trees and berry vines *solely* for the use of the birds?

A Real Campaign

SO far as I am aware—after twenty-five years of up and down in bird protection—I know of only one locality in the whole United States in which there has been inaugurated and carried on a real campaign for the planting of fruit trees for the birds. The center of that locality is the progressive city of Pittsburgh, and the man who started it, paid for it and for years kept it agoing at a lively gait, is John M. Phillips, sportsman, nature lover and for sixteen years State Conservation Commissioner.

At the beginning of his campaign for more bird food Mr. Phillips elected to encourage the planting of sweet cherry and Russian mulberry trees, and of those species he has given many thousands to the school children of Pittsburgh, on the sole condition that the recipient shall faithfully plant, water and protect the tree bestowed. To-day the robins and other birds surround Pittsburgh in thousands.

From practical observation I recommend the following species of trees, bushes and vines as being the best, the easiest to obtain, and the most generally practicable for propagation by bird-lovers:

The wild grape, the woodbine, the sumacs (all species), the elderberry, the sweet cherry, the wild cherry and the mulberry (either Russian or American). The red cedar and the juniper are great. Save all that you may have on your waste land, and if you have none, plant all that you can. All nurserymen have them, and they are beautiful to look at. Mr. Phillips loves the Russian mulberry because it bears quickly, its fruit ripens throughout four months of the year and the birds love it.

Finally, do not forget to plant each year the sunflower, the seed of which is beloved by many species of birds. The cost is nothing, and the joy crop is great.

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The People's Home Journal, November 1922.

BIRD SANCTUARY WORK

What Pump Guns do to Wild Fowl

The Gauntlet of the Guns

By William T. Hornaday

Director of the New York Zoological Park

THE "open season" for the slaughter of wild life in the United States of America is upon us. From Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, and from St. Augustine to San Diego, the automatic guns are booming and there is no rest for the birds. Everywhere they are running the gauntlet of the guns. The average state shooting season is three and one-half months, and there are about 5,000,000 guns engaged. Is it not wonderful that any killable birds survive?

Judging by the attitude that white men generally have for two centuries maintained against the wild mammals, birds and fishes of the world, it would be perfectly logical to infer that we have descended from lions, tigers, wolves and bears. Even fifty years ago, we Americans were slaughtering all kinds of creatures, including even the song birds. Does it not seem incredible?

The sportsmen of America and Canada have done much to restrict killing, and prolong the supply of killable game, but they have about reached the limit of what they will concede. There are two particular causes for regret and apprehension. One is the fact that they are unwilling to make further reductions in bag limits, and the other is that they are, as a majority, determinedly unwilling to give up the use of automatic and pump guns. Let us consider the latter, briefly.

Machine Guns Used on Birds

THE automatic and pump shotguns owe their very existence and their popularity to the incontestible fact that they can and do kill more game in a given time than the best double-barreled guns. The users stock argument is as follows:

"If the bag-limits are enforced, it makes no difference what kind of a gun is used."

This argument will not fool any child who knows what the automatic guns can do. The answer is:

The bag limits are to-day wickedly too high, and the machine guns enable a million men to shoot much nearer to the bag limit than otherwise would be possible.

If every one of the 5,000,000 gunners who annually go out for game could kill "the bag limit" for a few days, all the game of the United States would swiftly be exterminated.

The "record" big slaughter for the automatic shotgun was made on February 5, 1906, in Glenn County, California, by two men who fired five shots apiece into the first flock of geese and killed 10, who killed 218 geese in the first hour, and 450 was the total kill for the day.

Now, is any gun that does such work as that a real sportsman's weapon? And yet, while the machine guns are barred from all Canada, only two of our states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have been brave enough and square enough to prohibit them.

Now, between the automatic and pump guns, the murderous killing laws, the scarcity of food and the lack of good shelter from enemies, is it not high time for us to work for sanctuaries for game?

Immediately following the close of the war in Europe the people of France took up anew the business of bird protection, just as if nothing had happened to France. Among its other lines of work the French National League for the Protection of Birds has made 30 bird "refuges," covering about 9,000 acres, of cultivated farms and forests. The league's most valuable ally is the Minister of Agriculture. Annually the League bestows upon its most effective workers a fine array of medals, honor badges and other tokens of appreciation and proofs of merit.

I wonder whether the people of America, if they were to go through the destruction and carnage suffered by France in the war, would immediately after its close have the high courage and the stoutness of heart to take up bird protection as the people of France have taken it up. What do *you* think? I think that the French are wonderful people!

On With the Bird Sanctuary Work!

MEANWHILE, on with the sanctuary-making in the United States. On with the planting of trees and shrubs to furnish food for the wild birds. Up with more laws for the restriction of killing and forward with the movement for the employment of more hand-picked, well-trained, non-political salaried game wardens, to more forcibly enforce our protective laws.

No one can say for sure what the distant future has in store for the wild life of our country, and of the world at large. The outlook for all killable game is very, very gloomy and discouraging. But we cannot take counsel of our fears. It is the duty of us all to work, and work hard, to fight when necessary and fight hard, to save what we now have, and place it on an evenly balaced and continuing basis. When the time comes for us to lay aside our tools and our weapons, let us be able to look posterity full in the face and say: "We have done our level best to protect and hand down to you your rightful heritage of wild life."

Send to the Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledges, list of awards and other information regarding the 1922 Bird Sanctuary Campaign

The People's Home Journal, December 1922.

Announcing the Annual Awards of

The Gold Medal

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund for Distinguished Service in Conserving Wild Life

Gold Honor Badges and Other Valuable Awards to JOURNAL Readers

THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL takes pleasure in announcing that its 1922 campaign to establish sanctuaries for wild life throughout the United States has resulted in securing 1,378 new sanctuaries, covering 336,268 acres. The average number of acres to a sanctuary for this year is 244. These bird shelters, added to those secured in the past six years through the campaign of the JOURNAL and the Green Meadow Club amount to 14,480 bird sanctuaries in the United States and Canada, containing more than 4,588,683 acres.

Too much credit cannot be given to JOURNAL readers for their enthusiastic and earnest co-operation in this campaign. It is not for rewards that they are working; it is through love for America's songbirds, and a desire to conserve the swiftly-vanishing wild life of this continent. We thank all who in a large or small way have assisted in the movement, and hope that in future campaigns many more of the men and women, boys and girls who read the JOURNAL will enlist in this humane work and qualify for awards.

The names of the winners in the 1922 Bird Sanctuary Campaign recently closed are:

The Gold Medal

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

For the Greatest Acreage Awarded to
Miss Mamie Sells, Stockdale, Texas, who obtained 13 Sanctuaries, containing 107,824 acres.

The Gold Medal

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

And the JOURNAL'S First Cash Reward of $35.00 for Largest Number of Sanctuaries Awarded to Dr. Frank W. Port, Olin, Iowa, who obtained 317 Sanctuaries, containing 45,442¾ acres.

The Gold Honor Badge

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

with the Second Cash Reward of $30.00 for the Second Largest Number of Sanctuaries, and the Special Cash Reward from the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund of $20.00

Awarded to Flora Blaettner, Wyaconda, Missouri, who obtained 137 Sanctuaries, containing 48,454 acres.

Special Cash Reward

From the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

of $30.00, and the JOURNAL'S cash reward of $20.00 for the third Largest number of Sanctuaries

Awarded to Edwin P. Flaum, Dale, New York, who obtained 73 Sanctuaries, containing 8,154 acres.

The Gold Honor Badge

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

the Fund's Special Cash Reward of $35.00 and the JOURNAL'S Cash Reward of $15.00 for the Fourth Largest number of Sanctuaries

Awarded to Mrs. H. Sivertsen, Autryville, North Carolina, who obtained 57 Sanctuaries, containing 8,172 acres.

The Gold Honor Badge

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

and the Fund's Special Cash Reward of $50.00

Awarded to Mrs. E. L. Martin, Phippsburg, Colorado, who obtained 49 Sanctuaries, containing 15,406 acres.

To each of the following-named persons the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has Awarded a set of "The American Natural History": William E. Smith, South Chatham, Massachusetts, 48 Sanctuaries, 481½ acres. G. R. Speer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 39 Sanctuaries, 2,314½ acres. Mary J. Pillmore, Rome, New York, 36 Sanctuaries, 4,314½ acres. J. N. Daniels, Brodhead, Kentucky, 30 Sanctuaries, 2,433 acres. Hattie Arledge, Crockett, Texas, 28 Sanctuaries, 2,391½ acres. Mona Eaton, Smyrna, Georgia, 27 Sanctuaries, 4,645 acres. Mrs. P. J. Francisco, Ridgewood, New Jersey, 25 Sanctuaries, 514¼ acres. Mrs. Ettie Jones, Knobel, Arkansas, 24 Sanctuaries, 2,779 acres. Rebekah Meadows, Etna, North Carolina, 23 Sanctuaries, 3,958½ acres. Sarah C. Peters, Utleyville, Colorado, 22 Sanctuaries, 8,296¾ acres. Ila Russell, Mill Creek, West Virginia, 22 Sanctuaries, 5,341 acres.

Other Special Awards

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has awarded the Conservation Library, composed of "The American Natural History," "The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals," "Our Vanishing Wild Life," each by Dr. William T. Hornaday; "The Conservation of the Wild Life of Canada," by C. Gordon Hewitt, and "The Importance of Bird Life," by G. Inness Hartley,

To Boy Scout Troop No. 54, Jordan, New York, 38 Sanctuaries, 3,961¼ acres.

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has awarded a special group of Nature Books, consisting of "The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals," by Dr. William T. Hornaday; "The Importance of Bird Life," by G. Inness Hartley, and the Thornton Burgess Bird Book and the Thornton Burgess Animal Book, to

The Everett School, Mary Keough, Teacher, Area, Illinois, 27 Sanctuaries, 1,762¼ acres.

Winners in "My Name" Contest

To Be Announced in May "Journal."

In next month's JOURNAL look for the editorial announcement of the prize-winning name and awards in the competition to give winsome Helen Lynch, the rising young screen star, an appropriate "movie" name. Twenty-one cash prizes and one hundred subscriptions to this magazine will be awarded.

April, 1923 *Volume XXXVIII—No. 4*

Special Features in this Issue

The Higher Freedom . . . . . Chart Pitt
The Red Dancer . . . . . L. J. Beeston
The Glenn Diamond Mystery Elsie Singmaster
The Beautiful Temptation Annie Hamilton Donnell
The Legacy Lady . . Mabel Brown Sherard
Vitamines—Nature's Defenders of Growth and Bodily Health . C. H. Goudiss

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Change of Address.—In every case give old as well as new address. Four weeks notice is required to enable us to make a change.

We always Stop the Magazine when your subscription expires unless you send the money to pay for it for another year.

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Expirations.—The receipt of a *blue subscription blank* notifies you that your subscription has expired with the magazine in which it is enclosed and is the last issue to which you are entitled.

Most Important of All.—Never fail to give your *full address*, name, post office, County and State, in every letter that you write to us. Write plainly.

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Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

The People's Home Journal, April 1923.

Will Congress Help or Defeat Bird Preservation

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

A VERY bad thing has happened. For the first time in history the lower House of Congress has deliberately voted down a fine game protection bill; but the record of the Senate for good deeds remains unbroken. The matter in hand concerns every American who is interested in his homeland's birds; and it is not dead yet, by any means!

The bill defeated was known as the "Federal License Bill," because it proposed to enact a law that would require every person desiring to hunt *migratory* game (i. e., geese, ducks and shorebirds), to procure from the nearest postmaster, i. e., a postmaster of the national government, a "federal license," costing $1. Each year this license law would bring in about $1,000,000, or more; and that money was to be spent as follows: forty-five per cent in paying the salaries and field expenses of an army of additional game wardens, and fifty-five per cent in buying cheap "waste" lands, some for game refuges and some for "public shooting grounds." All these benefits were to be distributed widely throughout the United States.

The crying need for more game wardens everywhere is too well known to call for comment. The nation should be in a position to protect its national game supply. The need for more game sanctuaries for the harassed ducks, geese and shorebirds is so well known that only the most careless statesman needs to be instructed regarding it.

No Tax On the Public

FINALLY, all these new and continuing benefits are to be paid for *by the sportsmen* of the nation! They have agreed to it; and there was absolutely no opposition from them. The state game commissioners and state game wardens had, by a great majority, approved the bill. Naturally, all the wild life protecting organizations were for it.

The United States Senate was for it. Senator New introduced the bill, and it was passed quickly and without a fight. Then it went to the House; and there it was brought up for debate and a vote on February 12, 1923. The fight over the bill lasted for about four hours; and it developed features that were in turn expected, surprising, annoying and disgusting. The bill received *only two* democratic votes, and on the supporting side *only four* southern states were represented.

This is the first time that party lines ever have been drawn in Congress against a wild-life measure!

It was surprising that the Massachusetts delegation should have cast six votes against the bill and only two for it.

It was annoying that the debaters on our side were not stronger in fact and argument, and more forceful in rebutting and demolishing the specious and unfair representations of their opponents. Next time, our champions must go to the bat with more energy, and less timidity in the face of unsound opposition that could have been knocked sky-high.

Objections Unsound

FINALLY, we are disgusted by the ignorance or the insincerity, whichever it may have been, of some of the opponents of the bill. Let me specify, in order that they may know precisely what I mean.

First: All the loud talk that was made about "more federal offices to be filled." This was sheer claptrap, without meaning or sense; because, in the first place, all the salaries of the proposed new game wardens are to come out of the pockets of the sportsmen, and from *no other source*. The new protective service will cost the national treasury *nothing*.

Second: All the talk about "state rights." This talk was supremely unsound, because there is not a state in the Union that does not go after every particle of special federal aid that is obtainable, or that fails to accept all it can get. Thus, in 1917, Representative Mondell presented to Congress a "memorial" from the Wyoming Legislature denouncing federal interference with the game of that state—which closely followed the expenditure by Congress of $65,000, in response to *appeals from Wyoming*, in efforts to save the elk of Jackson Hole from starvation!

One of our champions referred to this, and pointed out the fact that our migrating birds belong to our nation and not to any state.

Third: The arguments against public shooting grounds. These were thoroughly illogical and unsound. Those who spoke against the public shooting-ground idea spoke against the interests of the hunter of small means and few opportunities. *If any game hunting is to continue* in our land, the public shooting-ground idea is *absolutely right* and deserves support. The claim that the proposal is in the interests of "the rich" is absolutely and totally erroneous; and I refer to the Point Pelee example in Ontario, Canada, in proof of it.

Finally: The opposition to these three lines of undertakings — which the sportsmen of America propose to carry through *at their own expense*—is both illogical and unjustifiable, and its influence is destructive to all migratory game.

The final roll call on the bill revealed 135 votes for it and 154 against.

What You Can Do

BUT it is not permanently lost; not by a long shot. At the next session it will be reintroduced. Next October and November tell your member of the House that the bill is a good one, and that he is expected to support it. It is the most important wild life measure now before the nation.

There is now a chance that the almost extinct trumpeter swan and the great whooping crane may yet be saved to the bird fauna of North America. If it is done, it will be due to the efforts of the Canadian government, first in locating small flocks of these birds on their breeding grounds in Alberta, then in providing full protection for them there, and finally in keeping secret the localities concerned. For any vanishing species a safe sanctuary is a heaven upon earth.

Never, in all the ages, have sanctuaries for birds been more urgently needed in North America and everywhere else, than now.

The new JOURNAL campaign begins now. The rewards are many—you can qualify. In addition there are the rewards that come from performing acts of mercy—rewards that can not be estimated in money. Send now to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledge blanks to distribute among your neighbors so that your name may appear on this page next year as that of one who by preserving bird life has helped to save all living things from being destroyed by insect hordes.

Bird Sanctuary Rewards for 1923

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for the Greatest Acreage
One for Largest Number of Sanctuaries

Gold Honor Badges

Cash Prizes and Sets of Books at the discretion of the judges for meritorious work

Gold Medal of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

Help Save the Birds

"No Birds, No Food," Scientists Tell Us— Hence this Call for Volunteers in the JOURNAL'S Sanctuary Campaign

IF ANY new reader of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL should wonder at the earnest enthusiasm with which, month after month, this magazine enlists subscribers in the work of establishing sanctuaries for birds in America; if he should want to know what purpose moves our readers to secure pledges from landowners to protect wild life on their property, let him consider these authentic facts showing how necessary to our comfort, and even existence, are the song and insectivorous birds the JOURNAL and its readers through the past seven years have been so successfully working to safeguard.

Birds Prevent Insect Plagues

IF birds should disappear, the plagues of Egypt would be spread broadcast upon the earth again; within a very few years weeds would multiply a thousandfold and whole countrysides would be eaten up by devouring insects before human ingenuity could devise a remedy.

It is demonstrated by authorities that 53 per cent. of the Bluebird's food in August and September is composed of grasshoppers, and the remaining percentage of weed seeds. During its stay in the northern breeding grounds 68 per cent. of its diet is made up of harmful insects, including beetles, moths and caterpillars. Even on so small a margin as thirty insects a day for each bluebird, the destruction of one hundred of these birds in the course of a season of eight months would leave 70,000 moths and caterpillars, 12,000 leafhoppers, 10,000 curculios and 65,000 crickets, locusts and grasshoppers to multiply indefinitely.

Meadow Larks consume 72 per cent. of destructive insects and 20 per cent. of weed seeds. The common Wren lives entirely on insects, and her family of 12 to 16 in a season are a substantial vanguard of the great bird army enlisted in the battle against undesirable garden tenants.

The Robin, the Flicker and the Thrush subsist largely on ants, beetles, bugs, flies, caterpillars and spiders, with a liberal diet of angleworms and cutworms by way of variety. The stomach of a Scarlet Tanager was found to contain the larvae of 630 gypsy moth caterpillars, while the stomach of a Nighthawk contained 600 grasshoppers. The stomach of a Cedar Waxwing contained 100 canker worms.

A Snow Bunting was found to have consumed over a thousand pigeon-weed seeds. The Quail eats 145 different species of insects in summer and 129 varieties of harmful weed seeds in winter. Many birds consume prodigious quantities of pigeon grass and ragweed seed. Nearly all weed seeds are much liked by birds. The Sparrow Hawk, so much hunted, is a better mouser than a dozen cats. It destroys hundreds of field mice in a week.

The Cuckoo lives mostly on caterpillars in their season. It is the only bird that eats the large hairy caterpillar. A Cuckoo is worth $100 to any orchardist for the protection of fruit trees.

Appalling Destruction of Crops

THE United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the destruction of growing crops by insects amounted in a recent year to the appalling sum of $795,100,000, and even a greater loss was threatened because of the increasing wanton destruction of insect-eating birds by those ignorant of their value.

"No Birds, No Food" is a much more important statement than appears upon the surface. Almost every bird that flies consumes hundreds of insects and insect larvae every day. Birds wage their battle against destructive insects from the first streak of dawn until the last ray of twilight, every day during the season of growing crops and fruits. To carry on this warfare and accomplish the designs of a wise Providence, they migrate from one climate to another, thus executing their natural office as food protectors all the year round.

Birds Are Your Friends

IT is a lamentable fact that man, through thoughtlessness and ignorance, does very little to protect and encourage his feathered friends, the insect-eating birds. On the contrary, he does much to disturb and discourage these valiant soldiers, even to permitting anybody with a shotgun to amuse himself by seeing how many innocent warblers he can kill. Instead of being kind to the guardians of our gardens, many of us permit our boys to hunt them, scare them away and rob, plunder and desecrate the little homes they build for themselves with so much labor. Millions of birds are allowed to die in extreme weather for want of protection and a few crumbs of food. It is not the game birds alone that need to be protected. Every feathered creature that lives on insects and weed seeds, as nearly all do, should be under the voluntary protection of everybody interested in the production of food.

Last month we pictured the Bird Sanctuary Gold Medal. Here is the Gold Honor Badge

Rewards for 1923

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for the Greatest Acreage
One for Largest Number of Sanctuaries

Gold Honor Badges

At the discretion of the judges for meritorious work

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges

First Reward, $35 00 in Cash
Second Reward, $30.00 in Cash
Third Reward, $20.00 in Cash
Fourth Reward, $15.00 in Cash
Fifth to Sixteenth Rewards, Nature Books

Gold Medals to Workers

THE eminent naturalist and ornithologist, Dr. Wm. T. Hornaday, trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, became so impressed with the importance of Bird Sanctuaries, as advocated by THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, that for several years he has awarded the society's Gold Medal to JOURNAL readers for conspicuous work in the JOURNAL'S campaign. Next to the Nobel peace prize, this medal is the most valued and important trophy that can be awarded for peace-time work. In addition, the Gold Honor Badge shown in the center of this page is also awarded for notable work.

Make Your Pledge

MAKE your home grounds a Bird Sanctuary. Interest your neighbor, if you will have a better garden, better fruit, better shrubbery, better trees and a more joyous home. Send to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL your pledge to coöperate and ask for pledges to distribute.

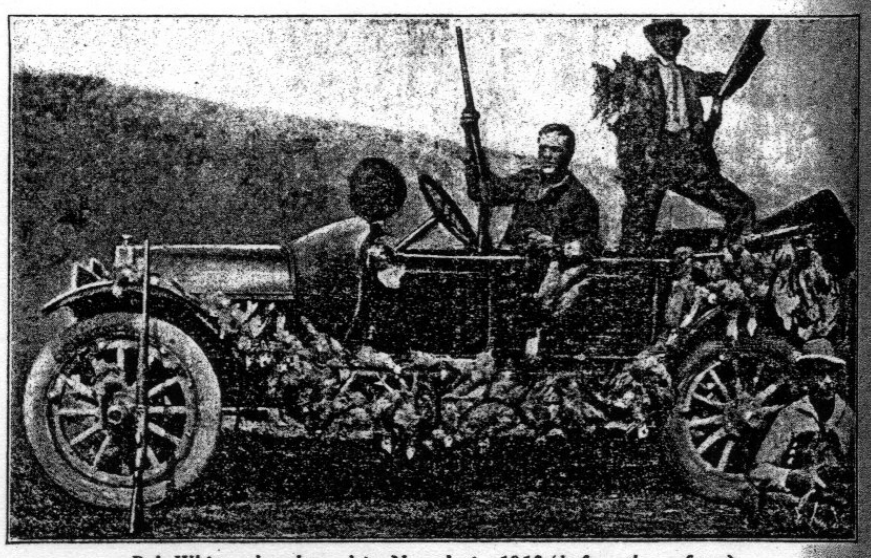
How One Prize-Winner Works

MRS. MARY PILLMORE, of Rome, N. Y., who in the JOURNAL'S 1922 campaign won the second award for her work in protecting bird life, promises that she will work more earnestly than ever in the 1923 campaign. In her car, she expects to cover the whole of Oneida County, New York, and beyond. Other workers can well profit by her example. Much of her success was due to her securing the coöperation of the City Editor and staff of the *Rome Daily Sentinel*. The *Daily Sentinel* recently published this statement of Mrs. Pillmore's views:

"Perhaps some may wonder why we have persistently boosted the wild birds. We consider bird life and bird protection one of the four biggest problems before American farmers. We have our choice, birds or starvation. How long will it be, with the automatic shotguns now sold, before birds will not wish to stop with us? Sportsmen should realize that if these grounds which have bird protection could be let alone for a time, in a few years there would be plenty of game again.

"Who are there that are troubled with insects in garden or lawn if birds have nesting boxes prepared for them?"

BIRD SANCTUARY WORK



Bob Whites slaughtered in Nevada in 1913 (before the reform).

Bob White's Peril

Going, Going, and in Ten Thousand Places, Gone!

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

IN ALL North America there is no bird that needs the attention, the protection and the fostering care of the makers and owners of bird sanctuaries more than the Common Quail, familiarly known to his friends as Bob White. For much more than ten years Bob's care has been worrying me, and now I must put him squarely up to our army of Sanctuaryists.

The quail-shooters of the United States seem *determined* to *exterminate* Bob White, root and branch. For ten long and bloody years I have watched them doing it. I know all their measures to allay public uneasiness, and to preserve their right to go on shooting. I have heard some of them bear false witness in answer to the direct question: "Are your quail increasing or decreasing?"

I have heard them talk in sad and mournful cadence about "this awful winter-killing of our quail," and then the next moment flatly refuse to help stop killing for a certain term, to give the decimated quail a chance to rest from the dogs and guns and recuperate. I have heard many men say, "If a five-year close season is put on, the sportsmen won't feed the quail any more!"

Is This Sportsmanship?

THE quail-killers say this, all over the place. They elaborate it by saying that up to date "the sportsmen are the *only* men who have fed quail in winter to keep them from starving," and made teepee shelters for them to keep them from freezing to death in the sleet storms and blizzards. They say that they do this to preserve the sport of quail killing, and if they are no longer permitted to shoot quail they will take no further interest in feeding them in winter!

In other words, there *are some* quail hunters who will let Bob White starve to death, or freeze to death as soon as they are deprived of the privilege of killing him every fall!

And here is another thing: During the past five years the word has been passed around at sportsmen's conventions and elsewhere, solemnly asserting that "quail breed better when the coveys are shot into and *scattered.* If let alone—they say—the coveys become too large, the birds become *weakened* and they breed less and less."

Now, that false and wicked pretense is equivalent to asserting that Nature has forgotten or changed her laws governing the evolution of species; that quail are no longer competent to multiply without the help of man's shotguns and dogs; and that the *millions* of passenger pigeon, buffalo, caribou and fur seal never existed! It says that a scattered quail covey does not know enough to reassemble within twenty-four hours.

What Some States Have Done

TO-DAY, in Illinois and Minnesota, demands are being made that throughout those states Bob White shall be put in the list of song birds and *permanently* protected, as he now is in Ohio. Hurrah for the song-bird class for Bob! But in Illinois and Minnesota the quail-shooters now are saying: "Look at Ohio and New York. They have given quail five years of close-season protection and the quail have not increased any."

This may be true; and no cause for surprise if it is. In New York we know full well that the five-year close season was given five years too late to save Bob White. When Ohio's campaign for Bob White's benefit was beginning, and I was asked to say something to help it along, I said, in about twenty Ohio newspapers: "You are too late! You have no quail to protect. Your sportsmen have been deaf to our appeals, and they have practically exterminated the quail of Ohio. Now you cannot bring them back!"

That was said five years ago. At the same time, the protection was given; and it was, and at all times is, a good thing to give. Let all the Sanctuaryists in America boost Bob White into long periods of protection every time there is a fighting chance to do it.

In Ohio five years ago the trick was turned because the farmers rose en masse and *demanded it!* The farmers can do that same thing in any other state. Why not move now to save Bob White? Of all birds, Bob is the farmer's best friend.

How JOURNAL Readers Can Help

AND now a word to the owners of the thousands of bird sanctuaries.

The quail-killers say: "Nobody but the sportsmen ever take the trouble to put out food, or make shelters for quail." Go to work and show the world that this is not true! When winter comes, locate your own coveys of quail, or the coveys of your heedless neighbor, and feed them with wheat screenings, mixed "scratch food," cracked corn or whole corn. Encourage Bob to come up to your barn lot and feed with your stock.

Before severe weather comes, put up in distant places to which rats will hardly come, low "teepee" shelters of straw, or brush, or cornstalks, to afford the covey some shelter from the worst storms. Into these teepees put quail food.

Just how it is that humane men can feed and shelter quail in winter *solely* for the purpose of turning against them and murdering them in the fall, I cannot understand. The psychology of it is beyond me; yet the quail-killers themselves *say* that they do it.

In Florida it is now the fashion for quail hunters to ride in automobiles that are driven slowly through the pine woods behind the dogs, and shoot the rising birds from their cushioned seats. For ten years the automobile has been for Bob White a deadly engine of destruction; and its use is increasing, while the guns are multiplying rapidly.

I feel that throughout the whole United States Bob White is doomed to speedy extinction. Let's do all *we* can to save him.

Send to the Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledges, list of awards and other information regarding the 1923 Bird Sanctuary Campaign

The People's Home Journal, July 1923.

BIRD SANCTUARY WORK

Destroying the Value of the Quail

Throughout a Half Century of Folly and Wickedness

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

ON THE whole, I am sure that throughout the past fifty years more folly and wickedness have been focussed upon the quail of North America than upon any other bird species of ours, save the poor white egret, the victim of fashion. Almost without exception the "sportsmen" of America have managed to think the wrong thing and do the wrong thing about their quail supply. Even to-day Bob White needs to pray, "Save me from my 'friends!'". For eternal cussedness in bird "protection," look at these crimes against Bob White:

How Bob White Has Suffered

1. For twenty years and more the quail were wickedly and insanely slaughtered for the markets by hired hunters, and the men of America stood by idiotically and saw it done without—for a long time—lifting a hand to prevent it.

2. When finally the market hunters were stopped, the "sportsmen" themselves slaughtered the quail, to the verge of extermination.

3. Then, instead of universally and promptly stopping the slaughter for a long period of years, they went right on hunting, but endeavored to buy quail in Kansas and Oklahoma and Mexico to restock their barren hunting grounds. Practically all these efforts failed, and now only Mexican quail remain as the basis for more failures.

4. The "sportsmen" also tried to import the alien Hungarian partridge to take the place of the murdered quail millions. All save a very few of these efforts have failed.

5. At the last moment, when the quail were so far gone they could not recuperate, several states granted five-year close seasons, the most of which failed to bring back the quail. In Kansas, however, this protection succeeds admirably.

6. And now, at the last moment, with the quail down and out in many states, some men say that "it promotes the breeding of quail to shoot up the remnant covies;" and the enemies of long close seasons are more numerous and more determined than ever to prevent real conservation of those left. Long-protection opponents are:

A. The American Game Protective and Propagating Association, J. B. Burnham, president.

B. The National Audubon Society's president, T. Gilbert Pearson, has declared that the society is opposed to giving the quail permanent protection, similar to that given in Ohio, and vehemently protests sympathy with the game-killing "sportsmen."

C. And now in the *Four Winds*, a conservation paper published in Boston, it is asserted that the U. S. Biological Survey in Washington—E. W. Nelson, chief—is "opposed to placing the quail in the song-bird list for permanent protection, as has been done in Ohio."

Post Card Vote Asked

NOW, then, men and women of America, take postal cards and tell me what you think. Is Bob White *on a survival basis* in the United States or not? Write me in care of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL.

I have just visited a state in which substantial citizens assured me that the five-year close season in Kansas *has* brought back the quail in excellent numbers, and that "to-day quail are more numerous in that state than they were twenty years ago." For particulars address Mr. Arthur P. Fielding, grain merchant and farmer, Manhattan, Kansas. I offer Kansas as evidence that a long close season *can* bring back quail *when not given too late!*

The Bob White

THE one last hope of poor, bedeviled, harrassed and abused Bob White is the private sanctuary. No men in this world save the farmers *now* can save Bob White, and by *permanent protection, food* and *winter shelter they can do it.* Will it "pay" farmers to take the trouble? Let us see.

The Lord made the quail as a living engine of activity, to destroy noxious insects and weed seeds, and to adorn the farms by its beautiful and charming presence. It is in those respects, probably, the most valuable bird ever given to man. It stays on the farm all summer and fall to eat insects; and in winter, whence all but it has fled, it sticks to its job to destroy the seeds of bad weeds. It has been ascertained by long and patient investigation that a single quail consumes 145 varieties of noxious insects and the seeds of 129 different varieties of injurious weeds.

The Insect's Foe

THE following is a record of the food consumed by one quail in three hours: 84 grasshoppers, 110 chinch bugs, 12 squash bugs, 12 army worms, 12 cut-worms, 568 mosquitoes; and in the same day 47 cottonboll weevils, 1,350 flies and 1,286 rose slugs.

Quail eat the seeds of beggar-ticks, burdock, crab-grass, pigweed, smartweed, black mustard and plantain. In addition to the insects named above they eat the cottonboll-worm, cucumber beetle, potato beetle, bean-leaf beetle, wireworm, corn-hill bug, snout beetle, plant lice, codling moth, canker-worm, Hessian fly, stable fly, and a long list of other species. Mr. F. M. Howard, of Beeville, Texas, wrote to the U. S. Bureau of Entomology that the Bob Whites shot in his vicinity had their crops filled with boll-weevils. And yet to-day in Texas the "sportsmen" are killing quail as joyously as ever, and the farmers stand for it. When I was in Beaumont, Texas, last March, a newspaper of that center of game slaughter loudly deplored the menace of the boll-weevil to the cotton crop.

In a leisurely two months' trip taken in March and April, 1923, across the continent and back, and in "joy riding" for hundreds of miles in farming sections, I saw no wild mammals except six cottontail rabbits in Kansas; and if all the wild birds that we saw were dead I could pack all their bodies in two trunks. The absence of wild birds and mammals was shocking.

People of America, go on with the making of sanctuaries! If they do not save some remnants of our quail, then nothing will do it.

Bird Sanctuary Rewards

IN addition to sending in your opinion by postcard, JOURNAL readers are urged to enlist in the work of protecting *all* song and insectivorous birds. The Bird Sanctuary rewards for 1923 are: Two gold medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, one for the greatest acreage and one for the largest number of sanctuaries; also gold honor badges, cash prizes and nature books at the discretion of the judges for meritorious work. Send now to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledge blanks to distribute among your neighbors.

August, 1923 *Volume XXXVIII—No. 8*

Special Features in this Issue

Creators . . . . . G. B. Lancaster
A Day of Dynamite . . . . . Viva Clark
The Girl of His Heart . . . Ottwell Binns
Hidden Pearl Lagoon . George Ethelbert Walsh
The Princeling . . Mary Elizabeth Roberts
What Shall We Drink? . C. Houston Goudiss

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The People's Home Journal, August 1923.

What We Owe to Birds

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

THE sight of a flock of warblers combing out insects from the top of one of our big maple trees, down by the river, has set me thinking once more about the tremendous services of the birds to our trees and forests generally. We do not need to ask: "What would become of our forests without the birds?" for we know that destructive insects would multiply in millions, billions and trillions until a very large percentage of our trees would be so eaten up by beetles, borers, caterpillars, plant lice, bag insects, leaf rollers, scale insects and other pests.

The gipsy moth has killed forests over millions of acres in New England because the contract of eating those bushels, barrels and wagon loads of big, fat caterpillars was more than the birds could take on. The "chestnut blight"—concerning which the first note of alarm was sounded by the chief forester of the New York Zoological Park—killed all the chestnut trees in New England because the birds were utterly unable to help man in his desperate fight against it. There was nothing about that fungus that a bird could catch or eat.

The total amount that has been written and printed about the work of our insectivorous birds in protecting our forests, farms, orchards, lawns and street trees against destroying insects is utterly insignificant in comparison with the importance of the subject. Not one-fiftieth has been written that should have been. In a general way many of the millions of people of America do know that some birds eat tree-destroying insects, but let me ask this test question:

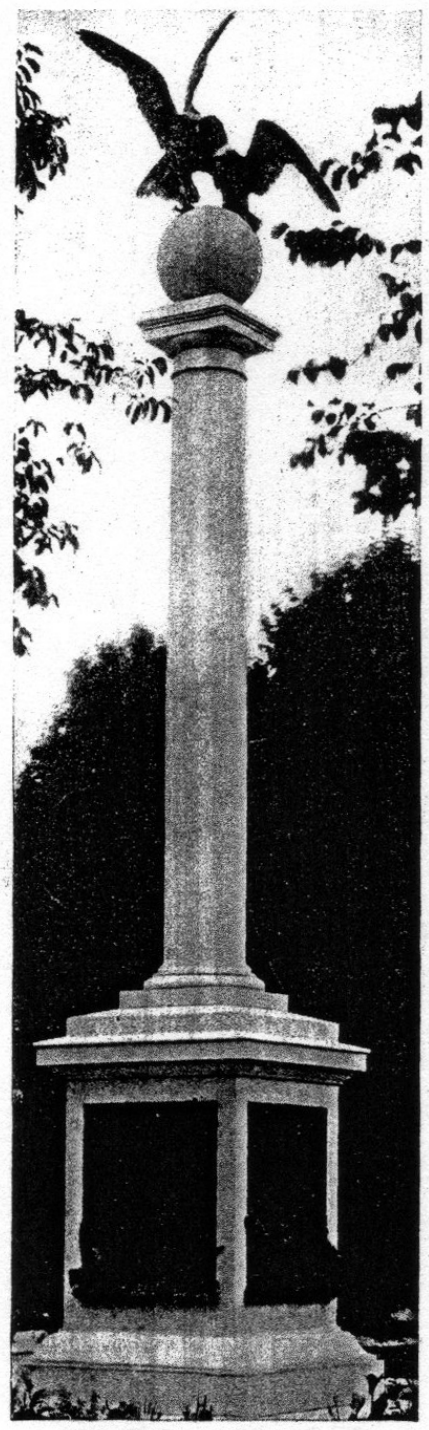
Of all the men of your acquaintance who have trees to protect, how many of them put out suet in the winter to help the nuthatch, the chickadee, the creeper and the blue-jay to get through the worst and the hungriest of the winter weather?

The answer to this question will not need two figures to express it, and it will show you how the tree owners themselves do not know and do not appreciate their duty to the feathered tree protectors.

The Sea-Gull Monument

IN all this world, so far as I have seen and heard, there is only one monumental acknowledgment of man's gratitude to birds for their services to him. I am glad to be able to say that I have seen that one solitary exception to the world-wide rule:

In the City Park in the heart of Salt Lake City, Utah, there stands a beautiful Sea-Gull monument, thirty feet high, by Mahonri Young, sculptor, which the Mormon people erected in 1913, at a cost of $40,000. It gratefully commemorates the services of the gulls of Utah in destroying the myriads of grasshoppers that in 1848 were devastating the precious first wheat crops of the pioneers, and that were about to precipitate a state of distressing hunger, if not actual famine.



SEA-GULL MONUMENT
In Temple Square, Salt Lake City

No other people ever have placed before the world any such evidence as this of gratitude to bird life for any other portion of its vast services to mankind. Incidentally, this monumental token of gratitude is very much to the credit of the people of Salt Lake City.

The leaves of our deciduous trees are voraciously attacked by caterpillars; that is to say, the horrid larvae of the gypsy moth, brown-tail, leopard moth, the gorgeous ceropia, luna moth and polyhemus moths, tussock moth, and many others. Even the hairy caterpillars, such as the woolly bear and yellow bear, and the tent caterpillar—one of the most voracious of the common leaf eaters, are vigorously assaulted and devoured by our feathered tree defenders. Strip a tree of its leaves, and only a quick turn of fortune's wheel, or a miracle, can save its life. Every tree may well paraphrase the plea of Shylock and say: "You do take my life when you take away the *leaves* whereby I live."

The Caterpillar's Foe

THE birds that industriously devour caterpillars in action are too numerous to cover here by name, but the most conspicuous groups and species are the cuckoos, woodpeckers, jays, crows and blackbirds, orioles, sparrows (except the lazy English sparrow), tanagers, waxwings, vireos, warblers, thrushes, robins, bluebirds, wrens, nuthatches and chickadees. Forty years ago, when these birds were really plentiful, the caterpillars were devoured by them before they could kill any trees! In the first twenty years of my life on "the farm," and in the woods, I never saw a tree that had been killed by the destruction of its foliage by caterpillars! The birds held the insects down to an irreducible minimum. Now, with fewer birds, thousands of trees are killed annually by caterpillars.

The number of beetles that attack pines and other conifers is literally legion. It is discouraging to look at the thick pamphlet from the United States Department of Agriculture, which tells about them.

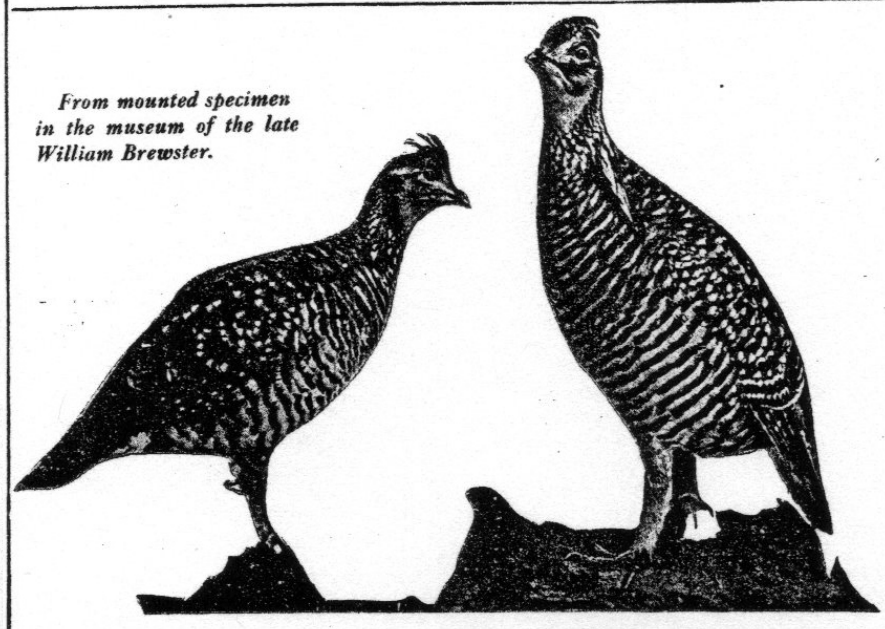
But there is a comforting fact to be inserted here. The birds are continually distributing, and involuntarily planting, millions of good tree seeds, where they will do the most good. For example, each year the birds are planting in odd places immense numbers of wild cherry seeds, and many of them develop into new trees. We have one that is growing between the spur roots of a big spruce tree, and its annual fruit crop furnishes a two-weeks-long feast for our birds.

Every Garden a Sanctuary

IF you have a sanctuary look it over at once, and see how many trees and bushes it contains that produce bird food. If you find no wild cherry trees, for the sake of the birds plant some. If there are no blackberry or raspberry bushes, plant a patch next spring

[Continued on Page 45]

The People's Home Journal, September 1923.



From mounted specimen in the museum of the late William Brewster.

Tragedy of the Heath Hen

By William T. Hornaday

HAVE you heard the bad news about the heath hen?"

"No. Tell us the worst."

"Well, a careful preliminary count has revealed only 29 birds surviving, and *they are all males!*"

This was the word that went around the inner circles of eastern bird defenders about June 1st, 1923; and the shock was profound. Even the most pessimistic ones were not prepared for an end like that.

In view of the fact that other United States bird species are being shot into oblivion, just as the heath hen has been, and because several million sportsmen don't know this, or don't care, it is now full time to tell this story. Many supposedly conscientious men are saying, "Oh, we can save any game bird species from becoming extinct by giving it a long close season when it becomes scarce." That frame of mind is horribly dangerous to our killable game, and often fatal.

The Prairie Chicken's Kin

LINE for line, the heath hen is the eastern counterpart of our old boyhood friend, the western prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse. In spring the cock birds strut, swell out the big, yellow air-sacs on the sides of their necks and "Boo-hoo-hoo" just the same. They live on the open prairies or "barrens;" they nest among the scrub oaks or tall grass, and they eat the same line of insects, berries, fruit, acorns, corn and wheat as the western species. They fly rather heavily, are easy to hit on the wing and are easily exterminated.

Unfortunately, all the grouse of North America are practically "impossible" to breed and rear in captivity, as many experimenters have learned to their disappointment and sorrow. It is this exasperating fact that all along, ever since 1907, has made the case of the heath hen so serious, and now spells disaster.

But the heath hen is not now going down into oblivion through lack of recent efforts to save it. The real cause dates back nearly a hundred years, or let us say to 1830. In the beginning of the nineteenth century, this species lived in the open plains of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and at one time even touched southern Maine. Being very vulnerable to attack by the man-with-a-gun, and by hawks and owls, foxes, weasels and other predatory animals, its numbers soon began to diminish, and so seriously as to attract attention. Various states began to confer long close seasons, but here it is possible to mention only, as an illustration, the course of Massachusetts. For the most of this history I thank Mr. E. H. Forbush, Massachusetts State Ornithologist.

Almost Gone

IN 1907 the people of Massachusetts began a hand-to-hand struggle to save the heath hen from becoming totally extinct. At that time none whatever were alive save members of the remnant colony on the island of Martha's Vineyard. A count in 1908 revealed nearly sixty birds. Under state authority, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission, Dr. George W. Field, Chairman, purchased 1,000 acres of prairie land as a permanent sanctuary. Public spirited men subscribed a fund of $2,420 with which to provide warden protection. Later on, the State bought 600 acres more, and presently leased 400 more, which has been held until now.

During recent years the State of Massachusetts has expended annually nearly or quite $5,000 in its very gallant efforts to save the heath hen species from extinction. Permanent wardens have been employed ever since 1907, and everything within the power of man has been tried and done to win out against fate and to enable the heath hen to come back. Predatory wild animals, cats, hawks and owls have assiduously been killed. Crops have been raised in the sanctuary to furnish abundant food. Two careful attempts have been made to plant a few heath hens elsewhere, but those efforts failed.

Burned While Guarding Young

INTO this struggle the element of luck has entered, and usually against the birds and their defenders. In 1890 a prairie fire occurred in the sanctuary and hit the heath hens a terrible blow. Another fire occurred in 1906, with disastrous results. The last, and the worst one, came in 1916. Of course it came in the breeding season, when the mothers of the colony were on their nests; and now it appears that all save a very few of them were burned to death while sitting on their eggs! Could any heath hen luck be harder than that?

Last year—1922—it was believed that the total number of heath hens alive—all on Martha's Vineyard—was 117. In May last, Dr. Albert O. Gross of Bowdoin College, assisted by Superintendent Keniston of the State Division of Fisheries and Game, engaged in a careful study of the heath hen situation. Prior to June 1st they had been able to find only twenty-nine birds, all of which were males! Later work brought the total up to forty-five birds, among which there were few, if any, females. The future existence of the species now hangs upon the slender thread of possibility that there are a few surviving females, and that in spite of all menaces and handicaps they will continue to survive, and eventually increase the total.

And now, will this severe lesson reach the hearts of the 5,500,000 American hunters who each year go out slaying and to slay? *Can* they be made to understand how very easy it is to shoot quail, grouse, woodcock, wild turkey, ptarmigan, deer, sheep, antelope and bear down to a point so low that they cannot come back, even though given long close seasons? Already at this hour quail hunting is legally and officially *dead* in twenty-one states, and grouse hunting is equally dead in fourteen states.

The two best answers of the bird defenders are—the sanctuary and the long close season. To-day, every farm in America should be posted against quail shooting, and kept posted until there is an average of one hundred quail to every farm. Whenever you post a notice of a sanctuary, take a pen and some good black ink and write or print your name *strongly* on the white oilcloth. It will take ink all right, if the ink is right. And post the notices not more than forty rods apart.

Send to the Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledges, list of awards and other information regarding the 1923 Bird Sanctuary Campaign

The People's Home Journal, October 1923.

Trap for Ducks Between Two Sanctuaries

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

GOVERNOR JOHN M. PARKER and the people of Louisiana have now to decide this momentous question: Will they permit a colossal hunting club, with 4,000 members, to establish itself permanently in the area between the great Rockefeller and Sage wild life sanctuaries on the coast of Louisiana? Will they agree that 4,000 automatic and "pump" shotguns shall slaughter the protected wild fowl in those preserves from November 1st to January 31st each winter? or will they conserve the good faith in which those sanctuaries were created?

The bag limit on ducks is 25 per day, that on wild geese is 8 per day, and the number of days for killing is 92. Figure out the killing possibilities for yourself. Never mind the cost of the hunting license for each gun. It is only $1.00 per year; the amount is a joke!

The story we present of "Louisiana's, Gulf Coast Club" is so interesting that its fame will spread from Halifax to San Diego. It is something quite new under the sun. It is a novel thing to see a section that has become world-famous as a sanctuary for wild life selected by those who were themselves considered "conservationists" as a site upon which to found a gun club of 4,000 members, whose rifles would prey upon the ducks and wild geese that fly between game refuges.

In the year 1912, Mr. Edward A. McIlhenny, reputable citizen of Louisiana, and maker of tobasco pepper sauce at Avery Island, suddenly appeared in New York with a harrowing tale of the manner in which 70 wicked market hunters were steadily slaughtering wild ducks and geese on Marsh Island, Louisiana.

That spot is a swampy isle of 72,000 acres on the edge of the Gulf of Mexico, west of New Orleans, and a very important feeding-ground for ducks, geese and shore birds.

Mr. McIlhenny pointed out the awful effects of this slaughter on the duck supply of the whole Mississippi Valley and Central Canada, and declared that it must be stopped. He proposed to stop it by having Marsh Island purchased, with $142,000 of northern money, and forthwith converted into a game preserve, for the general good.

Mr. W. T. Hornaday was so favorably impressed by the virtue of the idea, and the horrors of the situation, that he advised Mr. McIlhenny to go straight to Deforest Brothers, attorneys for Mrs. Russell Sage, to whom Mr. Hornaday gave the promoter a strong letter of introduction and endorsement. Within 30 days, by the advice of Deforest Brothers, Mrs. Sage purchased Marsh Island for $142,000. It was at once made a game preserve; and eventually it was deeded to the State of Louisiana on that basis as a gift.

In 1914, Mr. McIlhenny again appeared in New York with another game-preserve deal in his pocket. This one was bigger, 85,000 acres, and the price was higher—$225,000. Within 30 days he had sold to the Rockefeller Foundation this Tract No. 2, lying west of Marsh Island, for the sum named. It also became at once a wild life sanctuary; and in due course it also was deeded to the State of Louisiana, as a gift.

On the west side of Vermilion Bay, northwest of Marsh Island, there is a third state sanctuary of 13,000 acres. Between those three great sanctuaries, now diligently maintained and protected by the people of Louisiana, there is a space of swampy land and water of about 100,000 acres. On about 80,000 of those acres Mr. McIlhenny is now locating a huge hunting club of "rich men," to be known as the "Louisiana Gulf Coast Club." He claims that in the inter-sanctuary area, and northwest thereof, he owns outright 100,000 acres; and it is to be supposed that the $2,000,000 club of "capitalists" will purchase those very numerous acres of swamp land.

One great object of that club scheme is perfectly obvious. It is a safe guess that its success would mean about $200,000 profit to the owners on the sale of the land.

On Pecan Island, a clubhouse to cost about $350,000 is to be erected. In an article published as an Associated Press dispatch, it is frankly stated that even now the creeks and bayous of the club tract are being planted with several kinds of food beloved by ducks and geese, of course to attract wild fowl to the club hunting grounds. This is called "baiting;" and in some states "game-baiting" is prohibited by law.

But despite the gravity of all this, there is one grimly humorous feature to be found in the proceedings. The Associated Press article referred to above solemnly sets forth that Mr. McIlhenny's undertaking is a *conservation* scheme; that it will be of great benefit in protecting the ducks from the wicked free shooters who otherwise would kill them; and that leading sportsmen and conservationists "acclaim it."

Finally, with an [Continued on Page 47.]

Bird Sanctuary Rewards for 1923

Two Gold Medals of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

One for the Greatest Acreage
One for Largest Number of Sanctuaries

Gold Honor Badges

At the discretion of the Judges for meritorious work

The JOURNAL Offers for Largest Number of Pledges

First Reward, $35.00 in Cash
Second Reward, $30.00 in Cash
Third Reward, $20.00 in Cash
Fourth Reward, $15.00 in Cash
Fifth to Sixteenth Rewards, Nature Books

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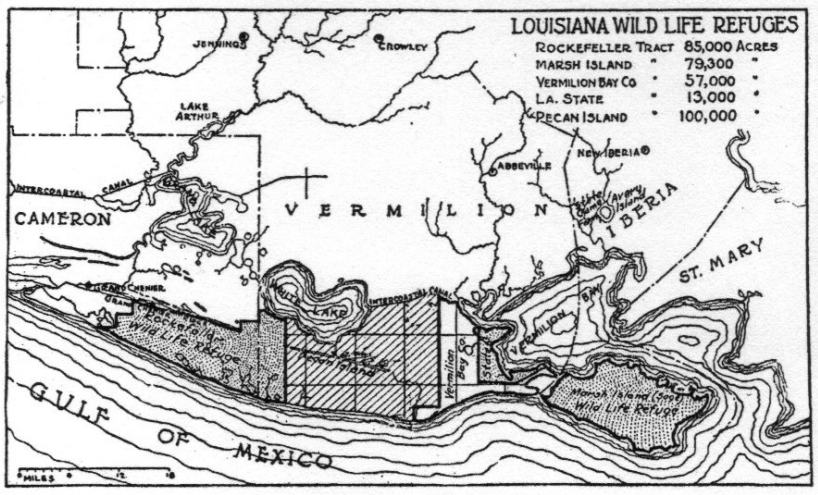

Louisiana's Wild Life Sanctuaries

The location for the new club of 4,000 Duck Shooters is marked by diagonal lines.

Trap for Ducks Between Two Sanctuaries

Continued from Page 46

unconscious humor, Mr. McIlhenny announces that he is going to provide a protected "fly-way," two miles wide, across the club's land and water between the Rockefeller and Sage sanctuaries! Can farsighted generosity go any further than this? Just how the ducks and geese will find that "fly-way," we are not informed, but it does one good thing. It concedes the dangers that will beset the wild fowl of the sanctuaries from the 4,000 automatic and "pump" shotguns of the club.

Over at Aransas Pass, on the coast of Texas, a good duck hunter kills his legal bag of 25 ducks every morning by 9 or 10 o'clock, and he must give away 80% of them, or they will spoil on his hands. If a good shooter in the Inter-Sanctuary Death Trap should kill his bag limit every day for his 90 days of open season, he would kill 2,250 ducks and 720 wild geese.

In 1912 Mr. McIlhenny's finer feelings were all torn to pieces by the thought of 70 duck-hunters at work on Marsh Island; but his club is to contain 4,000!

Will Governor Parker, Game Conservation Commissioner Dudley Berwick, and the people of Louisiana "stand for" the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club? Mr. McIlhenny is a power in New Orleans, and a resourceful and determined man. Will the name of any real, true-hearted friend of wild life, of any real conservationist, be found at the finish in the Advisory Board of that Club, as a sponsor for the 4,000 automatic and "pump" shotguns? Time will tell.

Finally, will any gentleman sportsman ever join the Inter-Sanctuary Club, take his gun and hide himself in a blind on the edge of the Rockefeller Sanctuary, to kill ducks as they fly toward the Marsh Island Sanctuary? Time will tell.

In this big duck-killing scheme with a huge prize in cash as the stake [illegible] its promotor to work for, and perhaps to fight for, it will be a contest of Dollars vs. Conservation. This is to be no ordinary ducking club. *We never before have seen anything like it!* Will those two great sanctuaries, made in good faith with $367,000 of northern money, because northern people trusted the people of Louisiana, be half ruined for all time, to promote a scheme for money-making and game slaughter on a large scale? Let us see.

The honor of Louisiana is at stake on this issue.

The People's Home Journal, November 1923.

Enroll Now in this Bird-Saving Campaign

Last Chance to Enter JOURNAL Contest for the Gold Medals and Cash Rewards

DO YOU realize that the annual loss to American farmers and fruit-growers from the ravages of insects exceeds $7,000,000 a year?

Do you know that the greatest check to the increase of harmful insects is our feathered friend, the bird?

Do you know that every woodpecker is worth at least $20 in cash?

Do you know that every nuthatch, creeper and chickadee is worth $5 to $10 for services rendered in the destruction of insects injurious to trees and crops?

Do you know that Bob White destroys chinch bugs in the wheat field, boll weevils in the cotton field, Colorado beetles in the potato field, grasshoppers in the hay field and many more equally destructive pests? Do you know that 129 different weeds, including crab-grass and pigweed seeds, are in the quail's bill-of-fare?

And, now that you have been told these things, do you wonder that we urge you, whether you dwell in city, suburb or country, to join hands actively with us to establish sanctuaries throughout the United States for the protection of birds?

What a Bird Sanctuary Is

A SANCTUARY is a place of refuge. It is a place where those in danger may seek and find safety. It is a place where the weak and helpless know that once there they will be protected from harm. Within the last few years the United States Government, realizing that some of the noblest game animals and birds would soon become exterminated by heartless hunters — unless they could be provided with places where they could live and breed without fear of man — has established a number of game sanctuaries in the national parks, and, also, has made sanctuaries of a number of the breeding grounds of water fowl. Some few states have endeavored to save their big game by establishing sanctuaries. The Audubon Society and a few broad-minded individuals have established preserves or sanctuaries on the breeding grounds of some of our most beautiful birds of plumage, notably herons, gulls and terns. All these sanctuaries are protected by law and most of them are guarded by men employed for that purpose. But for the protection which these sanctuaries have afforded, some species of birds and animals would be extinct to-day.

How Schools and Individuals Can Help

WHY not decide right now to be kind to Mother Nature's children and to protect them? Here is a real opportunity to do something for the feathered friends who do so much for you; to do something for which you will always be proud. It is this: Establish one or more sanctuaries for the birds. This is very simple. All you have to do is to get someone who owns a piece of land which birds frequent to agree to neither hunt the birds thereon nor allow anyone else to hunt there. Then do everything possible to protect the birds and to encourage them to make their homes there.

A sanctuary need not cover a large area. The larger it is the better, of course, but three acres are sufficient for a sanctuary. A great many of you live on farms. Induce your father to make your home farm a sanctuary for the birds by prohibiting all shooting thereon. Get as many other farmers in your neighborhood as you can to do the same thing. Enlist your school or society in the work. Many of you who live in villages and cities visit the country. Induce, not only the owners of farms, but also the owners of tracts of lands covered with woods, private estates, and especially forest preserves, to establish a sanctuary. Show them your PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL pledge, and explain the plan and what it means.

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Send to the Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for pledges, list of awards and other information regarding the 1923 Bird Sanctuary Campaign

Join Now

IF you are willing to establish one or more of these bird sanctuaries, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page with your name and address and mail it at once to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL. We will then send you as many pledges as you think you can use. These pledges you will then take to the owners of land who are willing that it shall be turned into sanctuaries for birds. Urge them to sign the pledges. Beneath the owner's signature will be a place for you to sign as a witness. Return these pledges to us and we will send you handsomely printed notices, to be tacked up in conspicuous places on the land to notify all who pass that the property is a Bird Sanctuary and that all hunting thereon is forbidden.

Do you love America's birds? Do you want to see justice done them? Do you want to help preserve them, not only for the beauty of color and song that they bring to the world, but also for the tremendous work which they perform in protecting our national food crops from insect ravages?

It is easily within your power to secure one sanctuary. And it is safe to say that no other single accomplishment of yours that could be so easily and quickly carried out would be so important in helping to solve the great problem of food supply and food costs in this country.

There are still several months in which you can join in the work and qualify for one of the rewards mentioned elsewhere on this page. Sign and mail the coupon:

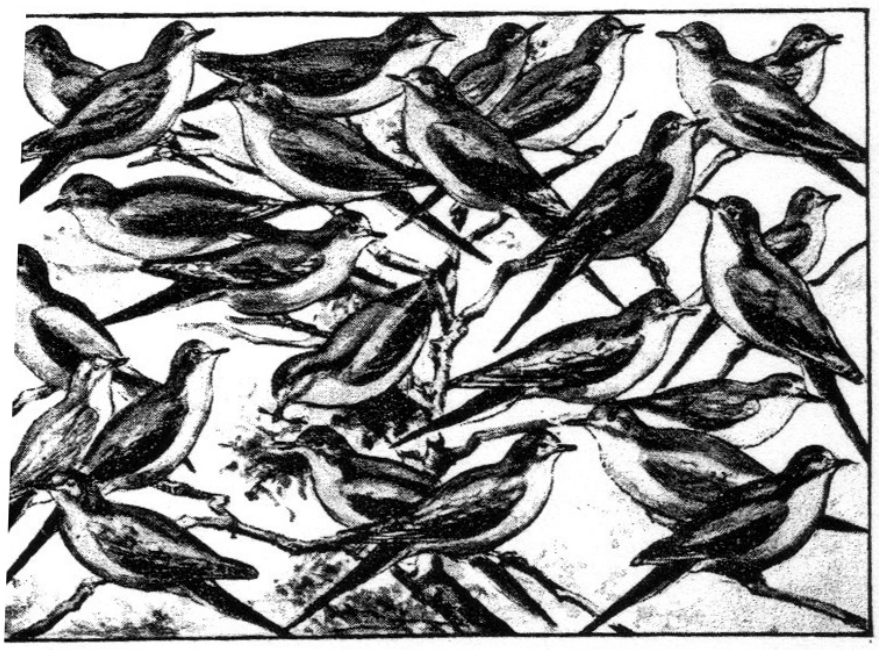
The People's Home Journal
76 Lafayette St., New York City

I want to add to the prosperity of American farms and to show my patriotism by establishing as many Bird Sanctuaries as I can. Please send me at once____pledges to be signed by owners of land who are willing to prohibit hunting thereon and to protect the birds.

Name.....

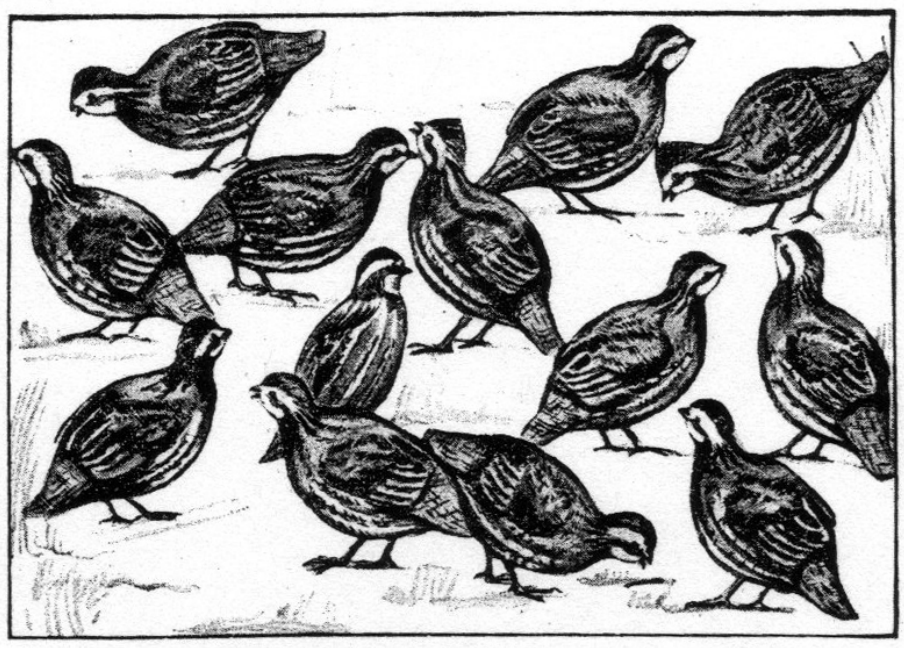
Address.....

The People's Home Journal, December 1923.



PRESENT COMMON DAILY BAG LIMIT ON DOVES

Average, 25 per day, for about 65 days. Sometimes in the South fields are "baited" to attract mourning doves to the guns. A true sportsman scorns to hunt trivial "game." Whenever doves do real and serious damage to crops, the surplus should be killed by men employed for the purpose, not by "sportsmen." As a "sport" for men, dove-shooting seems to be both pitiful and unworthy.



PRESENT DAILY BAG LIMIT ON BOB-WHITE QUAIL

Average, 13 per day, for 41 days. This lovely bird, the greatest feathered friend of the farmer and cotton grower, is being wickedly slaughtered in 28 states. Ohio and Kansas prove that it CAN sometimes "come back" through permanent protection! Everywhere the Bob-White Quail should go in the song-bird list—as in Ohio—for PERMANENT protection. Help to save Bob-White.

Reduce the Slaughter of Game One-Half or Lose All the Game!

AS EDITOR of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, I earnestly appeal for the help of all JOURNAL readers in the great Game-Saving Crusade which has been started.

It is going to be carried on over all the United States.

It undertakes a great and surpassingly important task. Just think for a moment what it would mean to stop one-half the annual game slaughter in our land!

The Army of Destruction contains more than 5,500,000 men, all well armed, and equipped with all possible advantages. Read, below, Dr. William T. Hornaday's clarion call to fill up the ranks of the crusaders. His plan for a sweeping reform game law, to reduce killing 50 per cent., is sane, possible and desperately necessary. Enlist now, and help to win the victory! MOODY B. GATES, Leader-at-Large.

An Appeal from Dr. W. T. Hornaday to Those Who Don't Kill Game

THE American people of the forty-eight states are guilty of great folly in permitting their game birds and mammals to be slaughtered as game slaughter is now going on. If you cannot believe this now, twenty years hence your sons *will* believe it, and regret it. The turning point has arrived.

The causes of the present wicked and foolish destruction are by no means obscure. (1) The slaughter of game is ordered and regulated by a very small minority, always consisting of hunters. (2) The many millions of good men and women who do not shoot, and who do not kill "game," are as a mass heedless, or deadly apathetic. (3) Of the 5,500,000 men who annually kill game, about *80 per cent* are heedless of the rights of wild creatures, and merciless towards game to the full extent of the law and of their ability to kill. (4) The other 20 per cent, consisting of humane and conscientious sportsmen, either try to lull their own fears to sleep by cultivating optimism (of a fatal kind!), or else they do not feel impelled to become active reformers.

The non-migratory game species—bob white quail, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, squirrel and deer, are being annihilated by wicked engines of destruction, deadly bag limits and outrageous open seasons, aided by much illegal shooting. *If we cannot awaken and arouse the millions of American voters who do not kill game,* then we may as well give up this fight; for a majority of the hunters *never will voluntarily give up 50 per cent of their killing privileges* so long as killable game remains.

I appeal to the men and women who don't kill game! It is high time for the mothers of the Boy Scouts and other boys of America to take a hand in the matter of reducing game-slaughter. Apparently only about 20 per cent of the sportsmen are now willing to "make large reductions in big bag limits and open seasons." The other 80 per cent seem resolved to stand pat on their present privileges, regardless of the future.

Do you want your sons and your grandsons to inherit from you a devastated continent? Will you turn over to them a gameless nation, lifeless waters, and a land of stumps and rocks? Take care! *We are now in line to do all those things.* The timber forest situation is even worse than the game situation.

Concerning the present awful slaughter of game, and of birds *not* really "game"—I am proposing this quick and sure remedy:—*Reduce all game killing 50 per cent, by reducing the bag limits and open seasons to approximately that extent.* Our game-killing situation is a desperate one. Our game laws are now a deadly delusion and snare. They are not conserving our game on a permanent basis.

Yes: You *can* do something. Work for the passage of reform bills in your State Legislature at its next session, and demand their enactment into law, *without any amendments.* Also, *ask the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington to reduce the killing of all migratory birds one-half, by reducing all bag limits and open seasons approximately 50 per cent.* W. T. H.

The People's Home Journal, January 1924.

What Cotton Planters Pay When Bob-White is Killed

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

AT LAST the annual destruction of cotton by the cotton boll-weevil of the South has reached staggering proportions. In the face of strong talk in the last Congress against "paternalism" on the part of the United States Government, in their dire extremity the representative cotton planters, brokers and merchants of the South recently assembled at New Orleans, formulated an appeal to the Federal government for help against the awful ravages of the boll-weevil.

For just thirteen years we have been trying to make the southern cotton planters understand that the Bob-White quail is an industrious destroyer of the boll-weevil, and as such the voice of plain horse sense calls loudly for the perpetual protection of that bird throughout the cotton belt. One would think that any cotton grower of sound mind would be ready to fight to preserve his quail from being shot by sportsmen. One would think that the state legislatures, the bankers, merchants—and above all the growers themselves — would gladly and promptly unite in protecting all the quail of the cotton-growing states against shooting and trapping at all times. Surely self-preservation should be the first law of nature in the South as well as elsewhere. If there were millions of quail in the cotton belt, there would be more millions of bales of cotton! The quail would cost nothing but good protection and a little food in winter.

Enormous Losses

LOSSES in cotton states through the boll-weevil, the larvae of which destroy the cotton boll while it is growing, have reached staggering proportions. Even as far back as 1909 the loss in Louisiana amounted to 41.70 per cent of the normal cotton crop and 12 per cent in Texas. Mississippi and Arkansas then lost only 4 and 6 per cent, respectively, but the boll-weevil evil rapidly multiplied and spread until in 1915 all the cotton states save North Carolina were heavily involved.

But what is the attitude of the people of the cotton states toward the quail to-day? Here is the answer, drawn from the "Game Laws of 1923," as recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture. In reading the amazing records, remember that the quail is not a migratory bird; its fate is wholly in the hands of the state in which it lives, and the Federal government has nothing whatever to do with its killing or its protection. If the people of the South wish to exterminate their quail—root, stem and branch—they have the *legal* right to do so.

Look at this exhibit of bag limits and open season for quail slaughter in states where cotton is grown and the boll-weevil abounds:

	Daily Bag Limit	Open Season for Killing
Texas,	15	62 days.
Arkansas,	20	72 "
Florida,	20	86 "
Louisiana,	15	92 "
Tennessee,	15	50 "
Mississippi,	20	120 "
Oklahoma,	15	31 "
Alabama,	25	120 "
Georgia,	—	100 "
South Carolina,	15	90 "
North Carolina,	Variable	Variable "

And now behold the number of licensed quail-killers in those states, so far as reported, not counting the thousands who shoot quail on their own farms without licenses:

Texas,	22,096	Oklahoma,	71,770
Arkansas,	1,653	Alabama,	11,116
Florida,	16,981	Georgia,	13,224
Louisiana,	95,500	S. Carolina,	74,700
Tennessee,	17,284	N. Carolina,	
Mississippi (1921),	30,000		No report

The deadly total, 354,324

Let us quote testimony from some of these cotton states regarding the quail as destroyers of the boll-weevil. All, except the first two, are of very recent date. Those I published in my "Vanishing Wild Life" book in 1910, and the New York Zoological Society placed a copy of that book in the hands of every state senator and assemblyman in the South.

"Record of a single individual meal of a Bob-White: Grasshoppers, 84; chinch bugs, 100; squash bugs, 12; army worms, 12; cutworms, 12; mosquitoes, 568 in three hours; boll-weevils, 47; flies, 1,350; rose slugs, 1,286."

"F. M. Howard, of Beeville, Texas, wrote to the United States Bureau of Entomology that the Bob-Whites shot in his vicinity had their crops filled with the weevils." . . . "Another farmer reported *his cotton fields full of quail, and an entire absence of the weevils.*"

[Continued on Page 54.]

What Ohio has done to protect the Quail any state can do.

The People's Home Journal, March 1924.

Annual Bird Sanctuary Awards

Five Million Acres

Are Now Devoted to Bird Sanctuaries Due to the Exclusive Campaign Conducted by the JOURNAL

Announcement of Gold Medals and Other Valuable Awards to Readers

THE returns of the Bird Sanctuary campaign of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL for the year 1923 have now been counted. The names of the prize winners appear below. The JOURNAL, when it inaugurated seven years ago this campaign to establish greatly needed sanctuaries for the rapidly vanishing song and insectivorous birds, resolved then that its work should not cease until, with the aid of its readers, it had secured from landowners pledges which would show that five million acres were devoted to bird sanctuaries. This high mark has been reached and we thank and congratulate all of those who by their interest and labor have helped to achieve this goal.

Just think what it means in the preservation of bird life in America, to have sanctuaries here and there through every State where our native song and insectivorous birds may find refuge from hunters. Just think of five million acres—ten in one place, one hundred in another, two hundred somewere else—where no enemy of birds may enter. When you grasp this picture, you will realize what the editor of THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL had in mind when he launched this campaign. Dr. Wm. T. Hornaday, leader in the work of wild life protection, has stated that the devotion of the JOURNAL to this enterprise, and the results obtained, are unprecedented in the history of wild life conservation work.

But the good work must go on! As announced in our February issue, the JOURNAL'S Bird Sanctuary work will be merged and amplified in a great Game-Saving Crusade to prevent America's becoming a gameless nation, with the direct object of reducing the slaughter of game one-half. The progress of this new campaign will be announced from month to month in our magazine, and advice on how to assist will be furnished frequently by the inaugurator, our regular contributor, Wm. T. Hornaday.

Meanwhile, we take pleasure in presenting—

The Names of the Winners of the Awards in the Bird Sanctuary Campaign Recently Closed.

The Gold Medal

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

and the Second Cash Reward of $30, for the Second Largest Number of Sanctuaries, Awarded to Elora Blaettner, Wyaconda, Missouri, who obtained 134 Sanctuaries, containing 49,719¾ acres.

The Gold Medal

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

and the JOURNAL'S Third Cash Reward of $20, for the Third Largest Number of Sanctuaries, to Mrs. J. W. Hall, Mitchell, Nebraska, who obtained 133 Sanctuaries, containing 177,235 acres.

The Gold Medal

Of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund

and the JOURNAL'S Fourth Cash Reward of $15 for the Greatest Acreage, Awarded to Mrs. Sarah C. Peters, Utleyville, Colorado, who obtained 48 Sanctuaries, containing 239,546½ acres.

Special $100 Award

A CASH Award of $65 from the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and also the JOURNAL'S First Cash Award of $35, in all $100, for the Largest Number of Sanctuaries, Awarded to Mrs. M. J. Pillmore, Rome, New York, who obtained 220 Sanctuaries, containing 24,113½ acres. (Mrs. Pillmore heads the list of receivers of cash awards for 1923. She would have received a gold medal this year had she not already won it in the campaign of 1922.)

Book Awards

TO each of the following-named persons the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has Awarded a set of "The American Natural History," by William T. Hornaday: William P. Miller, Williamstown, W. Va., 36 sanctuaries, 4,134 acres; Mrs. Kirk Beebe, Ulster, Pa., 34 sanctuaries, 2,940½ acres; Mrs. E. L. Martin, Phippsburg, Colorado, 25 sanctuaries, 10,084 acres; John McElhany, Athens, Texas, 24 sanctuaries, 3,595 1-10 acres; Glen Divine, Flushing, Ohio, 22 sanctuaries, 3,320½ acres; Hilton Watts, Odenton, Md., 17 sanctuaries, 1,678 9-10 acres; Francis J. Harrington, Wilmington, Del., 15 sanctuaries, 3,588 acres.

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has Awarded "The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals," by William T. Hornaday, and "The Importance of Bird Life," by G. Inness Hartley, to Edwin Pflaum, Dale, New York, 46 sanctuaries, 6,502 acres.

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund has Awarded "The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals," "Our Vanishing Wild Life," each by William T. Hornaday, and "The Importance of Bird Life," by G. Inness Hartley, to Ben Sells, Stockdale, Texas, 33 sanctuaries, 6,692½ acres; Oran N. Buis, Coatesville, Ind., 13 sanctuaries, 2,131 acres.

Special Cash Award of $10 to Rebekah Meadows, Etna, N. C., 18 sanctuaries, 6,055½ acres.

In Next Month's Journal

will begin a delightful serial entitled "JUST PEGGY," by Mary Stafford. It is a story of young love, crowded with tense, dramatic situations, centered about a charming heroine. Among other stirring fiction will appear "KERRY," a dramatic dog story by Frank Richardson Pierce; a desert romance, "THE GOLDEN SENORITA," by Paul Everman; and an entertaining tale by Mabel Brown Sherard.

The June number will contain a powerful novelette by Grace Jones Morgan, entitled "THE RIVER DRIVER."

April, 1924 *Volume XXXIX—No. 4*

Special Features in this Issue

In the House of Her Enemies *(novelette)* Patrick and Terence Casey
Hearts Divided . . . . . Joan Sutherland
Plain Jane McNab . . Nelia Gardner White
The Tempted . . . . . Frank H. Shaw
Freedom . . . . . Sally Pate Steen
Man and His Meat . . . C. Houston Goudiss

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Reliability of Advertisers Guaranteed.—You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL with absolute saiety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case we guarantee that the advertiser will adjust the transaction to your satisfaction or will refund your money, or we obligate ourselves to do so for him. Please mention THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL in your answers to advertisements.

Remittances.—When they exceed one dollar use registered letter, P. O. Money Order, or Express Money Order.

The People's Home Journal, April 1924.

What Women Have Done For Bird Protection

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

FROM a long and careful study of our national game situation, I have become convinced that the time has arrived wherein the American woman must take hold vigorously and play a part in the protection of the remainder of our game. With the notable exception of the federal migratory bird law, up to this time the protective game laws have been made chiefly at the dictation of the men who kill game. Under the sportsman-made game laws, look about you and see what has happened to the non-migratory game birds, and the game animals generally.

Decidedly, no matter what the fathers of our American boys may think, or do, or not do, about game slaughter in the United States, the mothers of these boys do not desire nor intend that a devastated and deforested land shall be their sons' inheritance. The men are doing so poorly in certain kinds of game preservation, forest preservation and prevention of stream pollution that I declare my belief that the time has now arrived for the advent of women in the field of practical conservation.

But, after all, to the women of America, wild life conservation is by no means a wholly new field. Naturally, in proving this assertion, I am tempted to cite the evidence with which I am most familiar.

How Women Helped

IN the spring of 1913, with the acceptance of our demand by the Ways and Means Committee of the lower House of Congress for the exclusion from our country of all wild birds' plumage intended for millinery purposes, that acceptance carried with it the duty of organizing support for the tariff measure that was suddenly born of that demand. At once we decided to call upon the Federated Club Women of America for active help.

And right gallantly did they respond. They gave the help that was needed, and they did it instantly. They did not "hem and haw" about it, nor halt to take advice from timid persons, nor stop to get scared at the possible consequences to themselves. All the leaders invited signed the very risky "Steam-Roller" circular appeal to Congress, as quickly as they could put pen to it, which was more than the men dared to do. I recall in this connection, and with profound pleasure, the gallant assistance of these officers of women's clubs: Mrs. Maude H. Gerhardt, of Texas; Miss Catherine H. Stuart, of Virginia; Mrs. Louise Blocki, of Illinois; Mrs. May Riley Smith, of New York, and Miss Sadie American, also of New York. There is neither time nor space to name the strong men who entered into the great struggle which occurred in the Senate, but the action of that group, also, was perfectly satisfactory.

Thanks to the determination and courage of Senators George E. Chamberlain and Harry Lane, of Oregon; and Senators John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Gore, of Oklahoma; Bryan, of Florida; Bacon, of Georgia, and Martin, of Virginia, our cause won out; but at the supreme crisis it was only by a mighty narrow margin! And now *our* law has been duplicated in Canada, England, the Straits Settlements and Australia.

THAT episode marked the beginning of a long line of other bird protection activities by women. First and foremost stands the commanding figure of Mrs. Russell Sage. In 1913 she took first position among the founders of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund by a gift of $25,000 to the endowment, representing very nearly one-quarter of the entire fund. But in 1912 Mrs. Sage did a great thing of a very different kind. At a total cost of $160,000 she purchased Marsh Island, of 72,000 acres, on the coast of Louisiana, about 150 miles west of New Orleans, and presented it as a game sanctuary to the state of Louisiana, for the benefit of the law-abiding sportsmen of the United States and Canada. In addition to this, Mrs. Sage gave about $23,000 to other bird-protection causes, making her total credit in that line of endeavor about $208,000. No wonder then that the Permanent Fund awarded her its gold medal for distinguished services to wild life.

Above, Mrs. Russell Sage, a leader among women in the protection of wild life. At right, Mrs. Charles C. Marshall, chairman Conservation Committee, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Gallant Bird Defenders

NEXT to Mrs. Sage stands the late Mrs. Frederic Ferris Thompson, of Canandaigua and New York City, whose last public act before her illness set in on July 27, 1923, was in behalf of the persecuted game birds of our country. Besides her own final gift of $5,000 to the Permanent Fund, her active aid in other directions represented an important contribution to the cause of the birds.

The basic appeal of the Permanent Fund idea, for a foundation that would literally go on forever working and fighting for the rights of wild creatures, strongly appealed to other women who desired to "do something" of permanent value to wild life. In the list of founders of the Fund, we find the names of such gallant bird defenders as Miss Heloise Meyer, of Lenox, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ethel R. Thayer, of Boston; Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, Mrs. William H. Bliss and Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, all of New York, each of whom gave $1,000 or more. The list of subscribers contains the names of Miss Elizabeth S. Edwards, of Albany; Miss Emily Trevor, of Yonkers, New York; Mrs. Harriett Williams Myers, of Los Angeles, California, and Dr. Emily G. Hunt, of Pasadena.

Highly honorable mention, in memoriam, is due to the memory of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis (Lydia Lydig), of New York, who in 1922 bequeathed to the New York Zoological Society the sum of $10,000 as a permanent endowment fund for the protection and increase of birds. This generous gift sprang from a life-long interest in birds.

Other Women Workers

HONORABLE mention is due to Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes for her endowment fund of $5,000, given to the New York Zoological Society for bird protection; to Mrs. Ethel R. Thayer for her timely and valuable assistance in the creation of the Montana Bison Herd; to Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, of Fairfield, Connecticut, for her years and years of service on the board of directors of the National Audubon Association; to Mrs. John D. Sherman, of Estes Park, Colorado, for long and important services over a wide field for wild life, forests and national parks; to the Misses Sarah Cooper and Eleanor G. Hewitt, of New York, for the splendid New Jersey state wild life sanctuary of 2,500 acres made by them and their brother, William Hewitt; to Mrs. Galen A. Fox, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, for grand work in 1914-15 in behalf of game sanctuaries in national forests, and to Mrs. H. E. Ricksecker, of San Diego, for the same kind of diligent endeavor.

In 1916, Miss Belle Williams, Secretary of the South Carolina Audubon Society, and Chairman of the Bird Protection Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, put forth a fine effort for the benefit of the birds of South Carolina, which culminated in an admirable and very valuable booklet of 70 pages entitled, "The Decrease of Birds in South Carolina," containing a great amount of information of practical value to all the bird lovers of that state. This pamphlet is a shining illustration of patriotic and well-directed effort, but [Continued on Page 39.]

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The People's Home Journal

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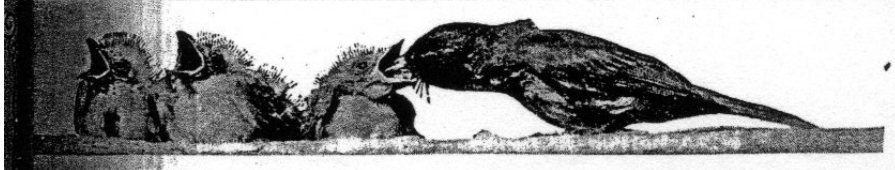
The People's Home Journal, June 1924.



Women and Bird Protection

Continued from Page 3

Williams's well-constructed and smoothly ning car of progress was quickly ditched mean and selfish politicians, who for their purposes wrecked it, regardless of the rests of the the birds of the state.

And now we have in New York, very ively and successfully engaged, Mrs. rles Cyrus Marshall, head of the con-ration activities of the New York City eration of Women's Clubs. She originated Conservation Week idea in New York te, and has successfully planned and aged the New York City activities under head. She did excellent work before the slature of 1923-1924, and before the ny convention of the New York State eration. As National Field Agent of the manent Fund, Mrs. Marshall is carrying a sage to the club women of the United tes for the saving of both game and sport. Fairfax County, Virginia, Mary Virginia rew, of Alexandria, Secretary of the local tubon Society, has for several years waged ive warfare against all kinds of local de-troyers of wild life — hunters, trappers, tchers and "vermin" birds and mammals. the same time she has maintained a 120-sanctuary in which not one act hostile to ld life has been permitted. A large number American women have contributed to and ked with the various state Audubon Socie-

The Work of Journal Readers

E have now to contemplate, with vast satisfaction, the records of THE PEO-'s HOME JOURNAL'S campaigns for the ting of bird sanctuaries, and the con-cious part played therein by women *and* The published lists of winners of THE PLE'S HOME JOURNAL'S gold medals and other awards for services to wild life, to say nothing of the women and girls who have rendered valiant service without rewards, is nothing less than a roll of honor.

What Women Can Do Now

NOW, the present application of all this history of women's work for birds lies in the practical needs of the present hour. According to the results of our recently completed acid tests of the real sentiments of 2,500 representative sportsmen of America, 16¼ per cent of the men in the *best class* of organized sportsmen are openly in favor of "large reductions in bag limits and open seasons." Of the remainder possibly 50 per cent are going to balk at making the reforms and sacrifices which now are absolutely necessary in order to save both game and sport on a continuing basis in our country.

I begin to believe that after the best of the sportsmen have said their last word, neither game nor sport will be saved unless this work is helped along by the *women of America, and by the men who neither hunt nor kill.* The very irritating talk that "there are too many game laws now," is all camouflage The everlasting "If *you* will enforce the laws there will be plenty of game," is a cheap and mean evasion of the real issue. In bird protection that particular "if" is mischievous and harmful to a good cause.

In another two months or so I may be able to publish figures that will show about where the sportsmen's clubs stand on the question of large reductions in bag limits and open seasons. Then every reader can determine from the evidence the situation that confronts us. In any case, however, there is need for active assistance from the organized women of America.

The People's Home Journal, June 1924.

WILD LIFE PRESERVATION

Save One-Half the Game Birds

The Hour for Your Individual Action Has Arrived

By William T. Hornaday

Author of "Minds and Manners of Wild Animals"

IN A RECENT issue of a sportsman's magazine, Mr. James F. Bell of Minneapolis seriously proposes an actual closed season for wild fowl in the United States, a season of one year out of every four. He says: "Sportsmen are beginning to appreciate the diminution of wild-fowl life, and to realize that unless something is done it will soon have passed away forever."

I have just read an editorial in another "out of doors" magazine which contains this arresting statement: "Duck hunters in California take a total of not less than 1,000,000 ducks during each open season."

And yet the confirmed, dyed-in-the-wool duck-shooters will tell you: "Ducks are increasing! If ducks were more numerous they would soon be starving to death."

Yes, ducks are "very abundant"—in just about half a dozen centers in California and the south, where they mass together in winter for food and shelter. These places are Central California; Aransas Pass, Texas; the game sanctuaries of the Gulf Coast of Louisiana, and Currituck Sound, North Carolina. Practically the whole Canadian wild goose supply of eastern North America congregates every winter on the coast of North Carolina. But how about the vast territories lying between the three great lines of fall and spring migration — the Pacific Coast, the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Coast? Ask the sportsmen who live in the great spaces between these lines. The Ohio State Fish and Game Protection Association says that there is not one duck in Ohio where there were a hundred some years ago. Would you say ducks were increasing?

Millions of Birds Killed

OPEN seasons vary from forty-eight days to three and a half months; but on wild-fowl they are, nearly everywhere, either three or three and a half months. These open seasons should be reduced at least 40 per cent.

Now take a pencil and figure out the present possibilities on migratory game birds. The number of guns at work each hunting season should be put at no lower figure than 5,500,000—which many good judges think is 1,000,000 too low! I am very sure that these millions of hunters must kill each year at least 10,000,000 migratory game birds! In order to give you a line on my estimate of 10,000,000, and by way of general illustration, take these simple figures from states showing in each case one year's kill of migratory game birds:

LOUISIANA	
In 1909 killed of migratory game birds	4,276,035
MINNESOTA	
In 1921 killed of migratory game birds	1,520,080
CALIFORNIA	
In 1922 killed of ducks alone about	1,000,000
PENNSYLVANIA	
In 1921 killed of migratory game birds	54,196
Total for the four states	6,850,311

Make a careful calculation of the number of birds that will be saved from slaughter annually if THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL does what it intends to do and Secretary Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, consents to cut down the bag limits even 40 per cent. This 40 per cent from the total of 6,850,311 given above, would mean a saving in one year in those four states alone of 2,740,124 birds! Is not THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL'S campaign for conservation worth while?

Here are the specific reasons why Secretary Wallace would be justified in making the reductions the game situation demands:

Of gunners in the field annually there are as many as 5,500,000 armed with automatic and pump guns; about 1,000,000 automobiles double the dangers of our game; there is a great scarcity of waterfowl everywhere except in the half-dozen places where they congregate on winter feeding grounds, or baited waters. Add to these perils the growing scarcity of food by hysterical drainage schemes; the lack of shelter from enemies; the steady increase of enemies of all kinds, and you will see what must be the result.

Finally, the reductions asked of Secretary Wallace would be justified because the *Secretary of Agriculture is the only man who can succor the migratory game of the United States and stop at least one-half its slaughter!*

There is little time and space in which to speak of the JOURNAL'S campaign for big reductions in game-killing, but it is going strong. Our "Vanishing Game Poster No. 2" (which I will send free to any reader), gives a report of progress to March 15th. Look at the names of organizations, of high officials and individuals interested. It runs like this: 44 newspapers in 19 states; 13 magazines; 13 state leaders; 40 active allies in about 30 states; 6 governors; 10 big organizations and heads of big institutions; 17 state game commissioners and state game wardens; 13 sportsmen's and game protective associations; 9 prominent conservationists; 20 presidents of state federations of women's clubs and 15 presidents of women's clubs.

Your Great Opportunity

THE most notable indication of the growing popularity of the campaign is the accession since March 15th of the entire Izaak Walton League of the middle west—with at least 200,000 members in more than 20 states—which at its annual convention in Chicago on April 11th strongly declared itself in support of our cause, *and a bag limit of only ten on ducks!* The Izaak Walton League has an inspired leader, Will H. Dilge, and it intends to get big results in its fight to save the vanishing remnants of outdoor America, woods, waters, fish and game.

Men and women of America, fathers and mothers of the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls and the millions who are keen for fair play. NOW is your ONE GREAT OPPORTUNITY! If you desire to strike one mighty blow for the saving of the birds, get to work! It may be years, and it may be never, that such a chance to score offers itself again.

By the highest law of the land, every American citizen has a *vested right* in every wild duck, goose and every other United States migratory bird, from the shambles of "Duck-a-Minute" Bill Banta in San Francisco Bay clear to Currituck Sound, North Carolina. No sportsman has a title any better than your own to the ownership of a migratory bird until it has been *legally shot by that sportsman, and "reduced to possession."* If you doubt this, put the question to Judge Lee Miles, Conservation Commissioner of Arkansas.

Now go ahead and petition the Secretary of Agriculture to protect your interests and your children's lawful, vested interests in the unkilled migratory birds.

And do not permit the game-hogs and the poachers to beat you to it, and so outnumber you before the Secretary of Agriculture, or before Congress, with their opposition to this campaign. They will if you let them.

IT is now up to the friends of the birds to *prove to the Secretary of Agriculture* (1) that we think the killing laws are not right; (2) that it is his duty to reform them; and (3) that when he has reformed them we will back him up with a great army of supporters. We must not ask the secretary to put over a drastic reform measure and bear the brunt of it *alone* against the disgruntled game-killers.

Fellow-Americans, wake up! If you wish to influence the result, tell Secretary Wallace, and *all your own states members of Congress*, what you think, *why* you think it, and what you want done about the present outrageous bag limits and open seasons. *Ask your state delegations in Congress to promote a concurrent resolution, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to act.* The acts and the demands of organizations of men and women count heavily in Washington. Mass action goes farthest, but if you cannot contribute that, then go in for individual action.

For the general good of the cause, please keep us informed here at THE PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL of your action. It will be helpful.

The People's Home Journal, July 1924.

Above, Thornton W. Burgess America's Most Distinguished Writer of Nature Stories for Children and Grown-ups Alike

MR. BURGESS, whose work has been growing more popular among readers of PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL every month for the past twelve years, is now writing for you a series of nature editorials, of which the following is the first.

The Feathered Tide

THE BIRDS ARE COMING. Already that most marvelous of all tides—a tide of living things—has begun its annual sweep up from South and Central America and will move steadily north until it reaches the very limit of the farthest known land.

The spring migration we call it, and few of us pause to give a passing thought to the wonder of it. Fewer still even suspect that it is of any immediate concern to themselves.

Yet there is not one man, woman or child whose actual existence does not in a very considerable degree depend on this aerial army's work.

SHOULD some catastrophe check the advance of this living tide, and leave the land untenanted by any birds whatever, the desperate situation into which you and I—all humanity throughout the world—would be plunged beggars the imagination. It would not then be humanly possible to control the ravenous insect hordes that are ever ready to devour the food on which our lives depend.

Such is the warning that scientists have repeatedly given us.

And now the birds are coming. Are you prepared? Have you houses out for those species which nest in houses and are among the most useful economically? If you haven't, lose no time in putting them out. Blue birds, which otherwise would pass on, may be induced to stay by the discovery of satisfactory nesting boxes.

And, do your garden plans include the birds? They should. Plant at least one or two berry-bearing shrubs, especially those kinds which hold their fruit well into the winter. Plan a drinking and bathing place for the feathered folk and keep it filled with fresh water.

Whatever you do for the birds will be paid for. Their sentimental value is beyond computing in cold cash, but their economic value can in a measure be figured in dollars and cents, and the amount of such investment as you may make in their behalf is very small compared with their good work in behalf of all mankind.

Hear Thornton Burgess by Radio

The Cedar Wax-wing—a striking photo, by Prof. A. A. Allen

Watch Your Cats!

THERE is joy this month in orchard, field and wood, for it is the season of wooing and home-building among the feathered folk. Alas, it also is the season of tragedy! By day and by night a red-clawed killer, destroyer of homes, is abroad, afire with the hunter's lust.

The cat—not our native wild cat, but the friendly pussy of your fireside—is to-day the greatest of menaces to bird life. This is particularly true during May and June when the nests hold young. It has been estimated that the number of birds killed annually by cats averages not less than fifty per cat. This means that while many guarded pets get few or none, the thousands of homeless, half-wild animals kill many times that number.

The number of house cats turned wild and living off the country, taken America over, runs into millions. They hunt and kill for food. But added to this vast army is an even larger one of so-called pet cats, in whom the lust of the hunt and kill is not a whit less strong. It is the latter which are chiefly responsible for the killing of birds in the home orchard and around the dooryard.

Watch your cats by day and keep them shut up nights. They are natural night prowlers and it is then that they empty the nests, often catching the sleeping mother bird brooding her helpless young. It is useless to put up birdhouses unless you protect them from cats. More than one person has said to me, "My cat is a good cat; it never catches birds." The only "good" cat at night is the cat which is shut in. I don't blame the cat. I blame the one who lets the cat out. Watch your cats!

Thornton W. Burgess

February, 1025, Prize Winners

Class Over 12—*First Prize:* Robert McGrath, Pennsylvania. Prizes of Books. Alma M. Reiter, Ohio, Elmer Burdge, New Jersey, Herbert M. Webster, Tennessee, Clair Rank, Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. E. Gable, Mississippi. Class 12 and Under—*First Prize:* Jassamine L. Maranville, Colorado. *Prizes of Books:* John M. Lang, New Hampshire, Janet Dykeman, Indiana, Irene Lively, Illinois, Edward F. Davis, New Hampshire, John Wells, West Virginia. *Special Prize:* Russel Mellies, Kansas.

Hear Thornton Burgess by Radio—Ev

Photo by Brownell

Aren't You Interested In This Club?

THROUGH the efforts of PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL readers, more than 5,000,000 acres have been set aside on this continent as Bird Sanctuaries, for the protection of our valuable species of wild life. You are familiar with the great extent and success of this work.

To consolidate it, and carry it on still more effectively, we now propose the establishment of a "National Bird Protection Club," to specialize in the study and preservation of useful birds and to co-operate with the already existing national organizations similarly interested in conservation and wild life protection.

Don't *you* want to enjoy the prestige and privilege of being a *"Founding Member"* of this new NATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION CLUB?

To each person whose enrollment as a "Founding Member" is received in this office before July 1st, 1925, we will send an attractive specially inscribed certificate reciting the purpose and scope of this new club and entitling the holder, as "Founding Member," to prior privileges in its activities.

Special Awards

FURTHERMORE, we hope you will send with your enrollment an essay of 500 words or less on the subject "Why Birds Deserve Protection." To each of the writers of the 50 most interesting essays, the judges will award a special copy, in full color, of this month's PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL cover design, without lettering and suitable for framing. It will be inscribed: "Founding Member's Presentation Copy," with the winner's name *and an autograph signature by Thornton Burgess.* There will also be a first prize of $10 in cash, to the writer of the one best letter in this contest. Winners will be announced in the October issue. Contest closes July 1st.

Enroll *now* on the coupon below and send it with your essay to Bird Sanctuary Editor, PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL.

Bird Sanctuary Editor,
PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL,
80 Lafayette St., New York City

Please enroll my name as a "Founding Member" of the National Bird Protection Club and send me specially inscribed certificate of membership.

I am willing to do such work as I can for the protection of bird life and for the extension of the club's membership and policies.

Name .....

Address .....

The People's Home Journal, April 1925, May 1925, June 1925.

Don't You Want One of These Bird Booklets?

BECAUSE birds are among the farmer's best allies in the ceaseless fight against insect pests, the United States Department of Agriculture has published a series of booklets on bird life and bird protection.

If you are at all interested in the PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL Bird Sanctuary Campaign, you will find one or another of these authoritative pamphlets very helpful.

Believing that you can do your bit for the birds more intelligently if you study the practical information contained in them, the JOURNAL calls your attention to the following coupon.

Check on the coupon the titles you are especially interested in, and fill in your name and address. *Send the coupon to the Bird Sanctuary Editor, PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL, 80 Lafayette Street, New York City.* Your order will be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture and the bulletins will be sent to you free of charge direct from Washington.

Requests for these bulletins can be filled by the Department of Agriculture only so long as the existing stock is not exhausted.

Bird Sanctuary Editor,
PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL,
80 Lafayette Street, New York City

Please forward to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., my request for the Farmers' Bulletins checked below:

Farmers' Bulletin No.	Title	Check Here
493	The English Sparrow as a Pest	☐
506	Food of Some Well-Known Birds	☐
630	Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer	☐
755	Common Birds of the Southeastern U. S.	☐
1239	Community Bird Refuges	☐
1456	Homes for Birds	☐

In following list, check the title referring to your own region

621	How to Attract Birds in the Northeastern U. S.	☐
760	How to Attract Birds in the Northwestern U. S.	☐
844	How to Attract Birds in the Middle Atlantic States	☐
912	How to Attract Birds in the East Central States	☐

Name .....

Address .....

.....

NATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION CLUB

Man—the Despoiler

THE larger animals which live wholly or almost wholly on smaller or weaker animals we are wont to term beasts of prey. The lion, tiger, panther, leopard, wolf—these are wild beasts, killers. Man justifies himself in killing them because they are destructive to more beautiful or more useful or in some other way more desirable forms of life, or because at times they threaten his own life.

He wages war on lesser flesh eaters, both bird and mammal—hawks, owls, foxes, skunks, weasels—and calls them vermin. They are killers and therefore should be killed; their lives are justly forfeit for the lives they have destroyed, says he. "Beasts of prey" and "vermin," he calls them—because Nature made them flesh eaters and they must kill that they may themselves live!

Not one of them, save the weasel, kills for anything but food, or defense of self or young. And it is the law of Nature that when the creatures preyed on become reduced in number those that prey become in turn reduced through failure of a sufficient food supply. Thus the balance is maintained.

And man, sitting in judgment, is the master killer. He kills for the sheer love of killing and calls it sport. And woman, decrying his "sport" as brutal, wears furs in summer! For her personal adornment, for the gratification of her vanity, she sets a price on even greater killing—killing which isn't even sport.

And not content with killing by gun and trap, the master despoilers through sheer carelessness annually leave vast areas with no living thing thereon, so swift and complete is the destruction by fire. This is their greatest crime of all. It has become a national menace. It is causing an annual loss of millions of dollars and an infinitely greater loss in the destruction of life. The careless camper and the smoker, the motorist especially, are the chief offenders. The season is at hand when the fire danger is greatest and the despoilers are abroad in increasing numbers. That they are not intentionally despoilers helps not at all. Don't be one of them.

It isn't enough to refrain from pillage of our national resources. Do something constructive to protect them. Take the birds, for instance. They will respond promptly to your efforts to make life easier for them.

Elsewhere on this page is an interesting account of what one man has done to induce the Baltimore Oriole to nest about his home. By similar means you can increase the bird population around your own home. Putting out proper nesting materials in the spring is, indeed, one of the surest ways of inducing birds to nest near you, providing your home grounds have suitable nesting places. Of course it is too late for that now, but it is not too late to provide water which the birds can drink and in which they can bathe. The bird bath should be shallow so that the birds may walk in and not get over their depth. At this season, if dry weather prevails, birds suffer for lack of water. Give them a fresh supply daily and you will have a constant succession of birds of many kinds. If your bird bath is some four feet from the ground, there will be less danger of the birds being caught by cats. A bath will attract the birds. Try it.

Thornton W. Burgess

May, 1925, Prize Winners

Class Over 12—*First Prize:* Blanche Coates, New York. *Prizes of Books:* David Wells, Ohio; Kathryn E. Weatherwax, Michigan; Benjamin Howard, Oregon; Ruth Behrman, New Jersey; Elise Nelson, Arkansas. Class Under 12—*First Prize:* Mildred Schnur, Illinois; *Prizes of Books:* Emily Watt, Indiana; Ruth Traver, New York; Faye Vassar, Oklahoma; Billy Blakeley, California; Florence Wessels, New York. *Special Prize:* John P. Reese, Pennsylvania.

Hear Thornton Burgess by Radio—

NATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION CLUB

Speak for the Birds

MEMBERSHIP in the NATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION CLUB is growing in a way that is most gratifying. The club is not an organization of sentimentalists. The tenet on which it is founded is that birds are an economic necessity to the human race.

We love the birds, it is true, for their beauty of form and plumage, for the music of their voices, for the interest they bring into our lives. But infinitely more important than that, we *must have* the birds for the aid they give in the control of the hordes of destructive insect and weed pests.

I believe this. Most scientists and agriculturists believe it. If *you* believe it, speak for the birds. They cannot speak for themselves. You can do no more effective work for this club than by enlisting the interest of your friends in its aims.

Say a word for the birds whenever you get the opportunity. Talk bird sanctuaries from the practical economic standpoint. Tell your friends of the work which the readers of PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL have done in setting aside 5,000,000 acres of land as refuges in which no destruction of useful bird life is permitted. Urge your neighbors to post their own land with signs forbidding shooting.

Make it clear that these sanctuaries are intended for desirable birds, and that because a certain area has been made a sanctuary, it does not follow that the few economically undesirable birds which we have shall share in the protection of the other birds.

In other words, make it clear that the sanctuaries of the NATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION CLUB are being established from a practical, common sense viewpoint and not out of mere sentiment.

Thornton W. Burgess

Hear Thornton Burgess by Radio—Eve

The People's Home Journal,
July 1925, August 1925,
September 1925

Invite Your Winter Guests Now

OCTOBER is the month in which to prepare your feeding stations for the winter birds. Just now those species which will winter over are doing more or less roaming about. There is plenty of food for them. They have no difficulty in finding it. There is no real need for you to put out food for them.

But if you do put it now they are sure to discover it. They will visit it occasionally. They may eat very little of it, but tucked away in each feathered head will be the memory of it and where it is to be obtained. Later when the need becomes urgent they will waste no time looking for food elsewhere. They will come straight to your feeding stations.

I know of no greater joy than watching hungry birds happily feeding on a bitter cold day. Plan to have at least one window feeding shelf. Don't put it off. Keep at all times suet and sunflower seeds on it. Remember that birds are always paying guests.

Thornton W. Burgess

Winners in June Essay Contest

FIRST PRIZE, $10: Helen N. Upson, Connecticut. Copy of June Bird Cover awarded to: Miss Edith M. Edwards, Michigan; H. J. Schauinger, Indiana; Helen Gadd, Connecticut; Florence M. Jones, Connecticut; Miss Marion L. Wallace, Rhode Island; Charles W. Allison, Utah; M. June Pillmore, New York; Miss Harriet Crum, Kansas; Madge Putnam, North Carolina; Inez M. Howard, Pennsylvania; Wesley Morgan, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Bertha Wells, Oregon; Maud S. Parker, Maryland; Ida Harper, Minnesota; Bertha L. Wahl, New York; B. H. Walker, Ohio; Seth W. Mattingly, Jr., West Virginia; Garnet Albert Brotzmann, South Dakota; Mrs. Dorothy Martin, California; Glenn Gehrke, Wisconsin; Robert P. Stevenson, Pennsylvania; Ehrlich Eiland, Alabama; John P. Reese, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elva Brockett Castaldine, Connecticut; Gladstone Major, Kentucky; Vera Spears, Wisconsin; Hazel Temple, Ohio; Chas. L. Hudson, Kentucky; S. Nauman Straub, Pennsylvania; Vriginia Bates, New Mexico; Mrs. Emily G. Russell, New York; Miss Mildred Whyte, Kansas; Mrs. Lydia Payen, Arkansas; Mrs. H. M. Pletcher, California; Mildred Stotts, Indiana; Lowell Stanley, Indiana; Dewey S. Moss, Utah; Mrs. Ray Showalter, New York; Isla E. Brotzmann, South Dakota; A. L. Heckman, New York; Joanna K. Wiles, Connecticut; Mrs. Eulalie R. Jeter, Florida; Delma Adams, Missouri; B. R. Richardson, Alabama; Margaret L. V. Doss, Georgia; Myrtle Roberts, Iowa; Donald R. McInnes, Arkansas; Dorothy Wolff, Missouri; Mary Gillen, Alabama.

The total enrollment of "Founding Members" in the National Bird Protection Club reached 975 by July 1st, and certificates of membership have been mailed to all.

The membership lists remain open and every reader interested in bird life is urged to join. There are no dues; membership involves only a willingness to do what you find possible, individually and by talk among your friends, to carry on the work of bird protection.

Hear Thornton Burgess by Radio—Ev

The Sheaf of Grain

IN certain parts of northern Europe there is a happy custom in rural districts of putting up each fall sheaves of grain for the birds. After the harvest each householder binds a sheaf of grain and elevates it on a pole or in a tree to help such feathered friends as may stay late or winter over. It is a pretty custom, but it is more than that; it is a practical return to the birds for the joy their presence has given through the summer, for their aid in field and orchard. It is also a practical method of attracting the birds and keeping them about the premises. It is a custom which might well be widely introduced in America.

The sheaf of grain is not practicable everywhere, but there is no situation where a substitute for it may not be used. Last winter I had reported to me a case in which birds came daily to a feeding station on the fourth floor of an apartment building in a city. This was an extreme case, of course, but it goes to show how birds will find the food put out for them when they are driven by stress of hunger. No one living in the country or a small town or city should deny himself the pleasure to be derived from the daily visits of the winter birds. The sheaf of grain may be in the form of crumbs put out daily, of a feeding shelf whereon crumbs, seeds—especially sunflower seeds—nutmeats and suet are kept, or it may be merely a piece of suet fastened up in the nearest tree.

Right now is the time to begin putting out food for the birds. I have mentioned this before. I want to put renewed emphasis on the importance of this preparation for the welfare of the birds during the winter. Don't postpone it until the coming of severe storms. Start your feeding stations at once. The birds do not need the food now, but they will become familiar with the places where it is to be found, and will, in the time of need, come straight to these places without hesitancy. It is not charity on your part. The birds are entitled to their "sheaf of grain." I have put mine out for them.

Thornton W. Burgess

MEMBERSHIP in the National Bird Protection Club offers you an opportunity to co-operate with others in work for wild life conservation. Write to the Bird Sanctuary Editor of PEOPLE'S HOME JOURNAL *now*, and ask to have your name enrolled. There are no dues.

Hear Thornton Bur

The People's Home Journal, October 1925, November 1925.